THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 111. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.

List of Congressmen Elected.

Republicans, 129—Democrats, 32

Fenton's Majority in New York, 12,860.

Immense Radical Gains in Michigan.

Gov. Newell Defeated in New Jersey.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK.

Additional returns from the rural districts, received yesterday and last night, continue to increase Governor Fenton's majority until it has reached 12,846, as shown by the following table. Returns yet to be received will no doubt add to these figures:—

Majorities for Governor, Partly Estimated.

	FENTON.		
Albany	120	Oneida	1,750
Alleghany	3,700	Onondaga	3,517
Broome	1,800	Ontario	1,500
Cattaraugus	2,100	Orange	800
Cayuga	2,636	Orleans	1,481
Chautauqua	5,200	Oswego	3,000
Chemung	100	Otsego	500
Chenango	1,585	Rensselaer	2,000
Clinton	94	St. Lawrence	7,500
Cortland	1 842	Saratoga	1,881
Delaware	1,800	Schenectady	400
Dutchess	1 222	Schuyler	700
Essex	1,200	Seneca	80
Franklin	1,000	Steuben	2,490
Fulton	838	Suffolk	600
Genesee	1 400	Tioga	1,150
Herkimer	1,336	Tompkins	1,500
Jefferson	2,500	Warren	575
Lewis	500	Washington	2 500
Livingston	1,000	Wayne	1,966
Madison	2,400	Wyoming	1 806
Monroe	1 800	Yates	1,800
Montgomery	100		
Niagara	750	Total	77,067

MAJORITIES FOR HOFFMAN

Columbia	100	Schoharie	1,500
Erie	600	Sullivan	500
Greene	600	Ulster	336
Hamilton	230	Westchester	1,100
Kings	9 387		
New York	47,200	Hoffman's total	64 221
Putnam	300	Fenton's total	77,067
Queens	950		
Richmond	1,000	Fenton's majority	12 846
Rockland	418		

CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

We give below a corrected table of the Congressmen elected on Tuesday. Later returns received yesterday give us an additional gain in the State of New York.

As our list now stands we have the following gains and losses:—

Gains.	Losses.
10th District New York.	3d District New York.
11th District New York.	8th District New York.
13th District New York.	9th District New York.
4th District New Jersey.	2d District New Jersey.
5th District New Jersey.	6th District Missouri.
11th District Illinois.	9th District Missouri.
1st District Missouri.	2d District Maryland.
Total gains, 7 Districts.	Total losses, 7 Districts.

As far as heard from, our gains and losses are, therefore, even. We have not counted the Sixth District of New York, as both Henry J. Raymand and Thomas E. Stewart claim to be conservative Republicans.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., November 7.—Charles Haight, Democrat, is elected in the Second District by a majority of over two hundred. The Legislature in both branches is Republican. The Republicans in New Jersey have gained one Congressman, having elected three members out of a delegation of five. The chief glory of this victory is in the defeat of that most violent of all Copperheads, "Jack" Rogers. The reported majorities are as follows:—

Vote for Congressmen.

Dis.	1866 Repub. Moore.	1866 Dem. Siape.	1864 Repub Starr.	1864 Dem. Dickinson.
1. Atlantic	509	....	52	....
Cape May	200	....	197	....
Cumberland	1000	....	629	....
Camden	677	....	615	....
Salem	100	....	17	....
Gloucester	975	....	355	....
Total	3552	....	1965	....
Rep. maj. in 1866, 3552.			In 1864, 1965.	
	Newell.	Haight.	Newell.	Middle'n.
2. Burlington	811	....	1131	....
Mercer	175	....	....	35
Monmouth	....	1631	....	1230
Ocean	351	....	496	....
Total	1337	1631	1627	1265
Rep. maj. in 1866, 294.			In 1864, 362.	
	Davidson.	Sitgreaves.	Scranton.	Sitgreaves.
3. Hunterdon	....	1600	....	1693
Middlesex	....	250	....	694
Somerset	....	500	....	405
Union	100	....	....	478
Warren	....	1600	....	1632
Total	100	3950	....	4802
Dem. maj. in 1866, 3850.			In 1864, 4862.	
	Hill.	Rogers.	Little.	Rogers.
4. Bergen	....	525	....	874
Essex (part)	690	....	472	....
Morris	643	....	....	260
Passaic	550	....	163	....
Sussex	....	1144	....	1357
Total	2123	1669	635	2521
Rep. maj. in 1866, 454.			Dem. maj. in 1864, 1886.	
	Halsey.	Glichrist.	Wakeman.	Wright.
5. Essex (N'k)	1678	....	....	168
Hudson co.	....	714	....	1774
Total	1678	714	....	1942
Rep. maj. in 1866, 864.			Dem. maj. in 1864, 1942.	

MINNESOTA.

THE UNION VICTORY COMPLETE.

ST. PAUL, November 7.—Donnelly in Northern Minnesota is re-elected by over 2500 majority. Windom is re-elected in the Southern Minnesota district by about 5500.

In Southern Minnesota, Houston county has given over 300 Republican majority, being a clear gain of over 300, it having last fall given seven Democratic majority. Mower county gives about 375 Republican majority, being a gain of about 150. Fillmore county gives 70 Republican majority, being a gain of over 300.

MARYLAND.

The following is the vote for members of Congress in the Second and Third Districts, including the city of Baltimore:—

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican.	Democrat.
J. L. Holmes.....2869	S. Archer.....3026

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. J. Stewart.....4384	C. E. Phelps.....5547

The following Congressman are probably elected:—

First District—Hiram McCullough, Cons.
Second District—Stevenson Archer, Cons.
Third District—Charles E. Phelps, Cons.
Fourth District—Francis Thomas, Radical, probably.
Fifth District—Frederick Stone, Cons.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sixty-Five Thousand Republican Majority in the State.

BOSTON, November 7.—Returns from every town in the State but nineteen give Bullock for Governor, 64,804 majority.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Nearly complete returns give the Republican ticket of this county about 3000 majority.

In this city, Frank Blair's majority for the Legislature has been reduced to six, and his seat will be contested by Mr. Brunscomb, his Republican competitor.

In the First Congressional District the official returns gives General Pile (Rep.) 208 majority over Hogan (Dem.)

The returns from the interior are still meagre; but enough has been returned to show that C. A. Newcombe (Rep.) has been elected in the Second Congressional District by about 3500 majority.

In the Third District the returns favor the re-election of Noell (Cons.) In the Fourth, J. J. Garelly (Rep.) will probably have 3000 majority. J. W. McClurg (Rep.) is re-elected from the Fifth District.

The Sixth District is doubtful, but it is thought that R. T. Vanhorn (Rep.) is re-elected.

General B. F. Loan (Rep.) is re-elected in the Seventh District by a large majority.

There are not enough returns from the Eighth District to indicate the result.

In the Ninth District, W. F. Swetzler (Dem.) is probably elected.

KANSAS.

SCATTERING RETURNS.

The following is the vote of Leavenworth county:—

	1866 Rep.	1866 Dem	1864 Rep.	1864 Dem.
Leavenworth—Ward 1	300	416	468	402
Ward 2	375	257	398	138
Ward 3	385	231	447	130
Ward 4	294	466	287	275
Kickapoo	128	219	100	75
Easton	60	133	57	87
Stranger	67	118	87	97
Delaware	137	167	58	116

One Republican Senator, three members of Assembly, the County Clerk, and the balance of the Democratic ticket is elected. The vote in the city was 1000 less than last spring.

The first negro vote in Kansas was cast in the Fourth Ward of this city.

Manhattan gives Clarke (Rep.), for Congress, 204; Crawford, 204; Riley county 375 Repub., 40 Dem. Pottawattomie, 225 Republican majority. Wabasse, about 200. Junction City, Junction precinct, gives a total Radical vote of 42; Clarke's majority, 185. Blakely for Senate, and Staver for Representative, were a little ahead of the ticket. Lyons Creek, Davis county, 14 Republican majority; the county will go Radical 175. Day county voted Republican. One precinct in Dickinson county gives a Copperhead majority of 4 or 5, but every Radical is no doubt elected Representative. Lawrence gives Crawford (Rep.), for Governor, 522; McDowell (Dem.), 166. Clark (Rep.), for Congress, 556; Blair, (Dem.), 156.

Topeka returns give Crawford (Rep.), for Governor, 862; McDowell (Dem.), 200; Clark (Rep.), member of Congress, 855; Blair (Dem.), 208.

Wyandotte—This city gives Clarke, for Congress, 180, to 164 for Blair; Crawford, for Governor, 179, to 166 for McDowell. In the county at large, Clarke and Crawford will be about 50 behind.

The following is the vote of Atchison:—First Ward, 135 Rep. and 110 Dem.; Second Ward, 89 Rep. and 79 Dem.; Third Ward, 276 Rep. and 73 Dem. Republican majority in the county, 475, a gain of 200. We elect our whole county ticket, with five Representatives and four Republican Senators.

MICHIGAN.

Large Republican Gains — The Vote Everywhere Increased — Gain of One Member of Congress.

DETROIT, November 7.—Michigan elects the entire Republican Congressional delegation.

Beaman's majority in the First District is 4301, a Republican gain on the vote of 1864 of 2400. In the Second District, Unsom's majority is 6850, a gain of 230. In the Third District, Blair's majority is 3281, a gain of 607. In the Fourth District, as far as heard from, Ferry has 2100 majority. In the Fifth District, Trowbridge has 1360 majority. In the Sixth District, meagre returns give Driggs 2000 majority.

The Republicans gain largely throughout the State.

In Wayne county, which includes Detroit, they elect the Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, and Recorder, and gain two State Senators and three Representatives.

The Common Council of Detroit stands 10 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 1 Workingman. The Republicans gain four members.

The President and the Elections.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—A good deal of speculation is indulged in here as to the feelings and opinions of the President with regard to the result of the elections of Tuesday. Those who have visited Mr. Johnson this evening find him in very good spirits, and not at all disturbed by the political aspect. Many suppose that in view of the results of yesterday's voting the President has some intention of recommending the Southern States to adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution; but those who look for such action on the part of the Executive will be disappointed.

Mr. Johnson does not regard it as his duty to make any recommendation on this subject whatever. He will leave the matter in the hands of the Southern people, to be disposed of by them without interference or suggestion from him. If the constitutional number of States shall adopt the amendment, Mr. Johnson will bow to the will of the people thus lawfully expressed. Should the amendment fail, the President may suggest for adoption the two amendments to the Constitution as to taxation and representation heretofore set forth in these despatches.—*N. Y. Times.*

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The New Police Commissioners in Court—Great Excitement, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 8—11 A. M.—The new Police Commissioners and Sheriff Thompson are now in the Supreme Court room, Judge Bartol presiding, but the examination of their cases has not yet commenced. The excitement is intense. An immense crowd is surrounding the Court House, and a strong police force is on hand.

—Dr. McLean and O. P. Buel, of Troy, N. Y., made a successful ascent of Mont Blanc, in Switzerland, on the 3d of last month. Only twenty-eight Americans have ever made the ascent.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST RETURNS.]

Senate.

R.—Republican.	D.—Democrat.
CONNECTICUT.	MINNESOTA.
James Dixon.....C	Alexander Ramsey.....R
Orris S. Ferry.....R	Daniel S. Norton.....R
CALIFORNIA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
John Conness.....R	Aaron H. Cragin.....R
Cornelius Cole.....R	James W. Patterson....R
DELAWARE.	NEW YORK.
George Read Riddle....D	Edwin D. Morgan.....R
Willard Saulsbury....D	Vacancy.....—
ILLINOIS.	NEW JERSEY.
Richard Yates.....R	A. G. Cattell.....R
Vacancy.....—	Vacancy.....—
INDIANA.	NEVADA.
Thomas A. Hendricks..D	William M. Stewart....R
Vacancy.....—	Vacancy.....—
IOWA.	OHIO.
James W. Grimes.....R	Benjamin F. Wade.....R
James Harlan.....R	John Sherman.....R
KANSAS.	OREGON.
Vacancy.....—	George H. Williams....R
Vacancy.....—	Henry W. Corbett.....R
KENTUCKY.	PENNSYLVANIA.
James Guthrie.....D	Charles Buckalew.....D
Vacancy.....—	Vacancy.....—
MAINE.	RHODE ISLAND.
Lot M. Morrill.....R	William Sprague.....R
William Fessenden..R	Henry B. Anthony....R
MASSACHUSETTS.	TENNESSEE
Charles Sumner.....R	David T. Fowler.....R
Henry Wilson.....R	J. S. Patterson.....R
MARYLAND.	VERMONT.
Reverdy Johnson.....D	George F. Edmunds....R
Vacancy.....—	Justin S. Morrill.....R
MISSOURI.	WISCONSIN
John B. Henderson....R	James R. Doolittle.....C
Vacancy.....—	Vacancy.....—
MICHIGAN	WEST VIRGINIA.
Zachariah Chandler....R	Peter G. Van Winkle....C
Jacob M. Howard.....R	Waitman T. Willey....C

This gives thirty-four Republicans in the Senate to six Democrats, with twelve vacancies to be filled, without counting the members from any of the States lately in rebellion, except Tennessee. Of the twelve vacancies ten will undoubtedly be filled by Republicans, viz.:—One from Illinois, one from Indiana, two from Kansas, one from Missouri, one from New York, one from New Jersey, one from Nevada, one from Pennsylvania, and one from Wisconsin. Kentucky will of course elect a Democrat, and probably Maryland also. This will give, with twenty-six States represented, forty-four Republicans to eight Democrats Several Senators marked Republican below to the conservative class. There are, or will be, radicals, 40; Democratic and conservative, 12.

House of Representatives.

NEW YORK.		5 Frederick Stone	D
1. Stephen Taber	D	MISSOURI.	
2. Demas Barnes	D	1. Wm R. Pile	R
3. Wm. Robinson	D	2. G. A. Newcomb	R
4. John Fox	D	3. Thomas E. Noe	C
5. John Morrissey	D	4. J. J. Gravelly	R
6. Thomas E. Stewart	C	5 J. W. McClurg	R
7. John W. Chanler	D	6. R. T. Van Horn	R
8. James Brooks	D	7. Benjamin F Loan	R
9. Fernando Wood	D	8. J. F. Benjamin	R
10. Wm. H. Robertson	R	9. G. W. Anderson	R
11. Chas H. Van Wyck	R	MICHIGAN.	
12. John H Ketchum	R	1. Fernando C. Beaman	R
13. Thomas H. Cornell	R	2 Charles Upson	R
14. J. V. L. Pruyn	D	3. Austin Blair	R
15. J. A. Griswold	R	4. Thomas W. Ferry	R
16. Orange Ferriss	R	5. E. P. Trowbridge	R
17. C. T. Burhans	R	6. John F. Driggs	R
18. James M. Marvin	R	MINNESOTA.	
19. William C. Fields	R	1. William Windom	R
20. A. H. Laflin	R	2. Ignatius Donnelly	R
21. Roscoe Conkling	R	NEW JERSEY.	
22. John C. Conrarchi	R	1. William Moore	R
23. Dennis McCarthy	R	2. Charles Haight	D
24. T. M. Pomeroy	R	3. Charles Sitgreaves	D
25. William H. Kelsey	R	4 John Hill	R
26. William S. Lincoln	R	5 G. A. Halsey	R
27. Hamilton Ward	R	OHIO.	
28. Lewis Selye	R	Delos R. Ashley	R
29. Burt Van Horn	R	OHIO.	
30. J. M. Humphrey	D	1. Benjamin Eggleston	R
31. H. Van Aernan	R	2. Rutherford B. Hayes	R
DELAWARE.		3. Robert C. Schenck	R
John A. Nicholson	D	4. William Lawrence	R
ILLINOIS.		5. William Mungen	D
1 N. B. Judd	R	6. Reader W. Clarke	R
2. John F. Farnsworth	R	7. Samuel Shellabarger	R
3. Elihu B. Washburn	R	8. Cor. S. Hamilton	R
4. Aaron C. Harding	R	9. Rufus P. Spaulding	R
5. Lebon C. Ingersoll	R	10. James M. Ashley	R
6. Burton C. Cook	R	11. John T. Wilson	R
7. P. H. Bromwell	R	12. P. Van Trump	D
8. Shelby M. Cullum	R	13. G. W. Morgan	D
9. Lewis W. Ross	D	14. Martin Welker	R
10. A. G. Burr	D	15. Tobias A. Plants	D
11. Edward Kitchill	R	16. John A. Bingham	R
12. Jehu Baker	R	17. Ephraim R. Eckley	R
13. G. B. Raum	R	18. Wms P. Spaulding	R
At large—John A. Logan	R	19. James A. Garfield	R
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
1 Wm. E. Niblack	D	J. H. D. Henderson	R
2. Michael C Kerr	D	PENNSYLVANIA	
3. M. C. Hunter	R	1. Samuel J. Randall	D
4. Wm. S. Holman	D	2. Charles O'Neill	R
5. George W. Julian	R	3. Leonard Myers	R
6. John Coburn	R	4 William D. Kelley	R
7. H. D. Washburne	R	5. Caleb N. Taylor	R
8. Godlove S. Orth	R	6. B. Markley Boyer	D
9. Schuyler Colfax	R	7. John M. Broomall	R
10. Wm. Williams	R	8. J. Lawrence Getz	D
11. John P. C Shanks	R	9. Thaddeus Stevens	R
IOWA.		10. H. L. Cake	R
1. James F. Wilson	R	11. D. M. Van Auken	R
2. Hiram Price	R	12. Chas Dennison	D
3. William B. Allison	R	13. Ulysses F. Mercur	R
4. W. M. Loughridge	R	14. George F. Miller	R
5. G. M. Dodge	R	15. A. J. Glossbrenner	D
6 Asahel W. Hubbard	R	16 William H. Kooutz	R
KANSAS.		17. Daniel J. Morrell	R
Sidney Clarke	R	18. Stephen F. Wilson	R
MAINE.		19. Glenni W. Scofield	R
1. John Lynch	R	20. Darwin A. Finney	R
2 Sidney Perham	R	21 John Covode	R
3 James G. Blaine	R	22. J. K. Moorhead	R
4. John A. Peters	R	23 Thomas Williams	R
5 Frederick A. Pike	R	29. George R Lawrence	R
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT	
1. Thomas D. Eliot	R	1. Fred. E. Woodbridge	R
2. Oakes Ames	R	2. Luke Poland	R
3. Ginery Twitchell	R	3. W. C. Smith	R
4. Samuel Hooper	R	WISCONSIN.	
5 Bajamin E. Butler	R	1. Halbert E. Paine	R
6. Nathaniel P. Banks	R	2. Benj. F. Hopkins	R
7. George S. Boutwell	R	3. Amasa Cobb	R
8. John B. Baldwin	R	4. Charles A Eldridge	R
9. Wm. B. Washburne	R	5 Philetus Sawyer	R
10. Henry L. Dawes	R	6. C. C. Washburne	R
MARYLAND.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
1. Hiram McCullough	D	1. Chester D. Hubbard	R
2. S. Archer	D	2 Benj. M. Kitchen	R
3. C. E. Phelps	D	3. Daniel Polsey	R
4. Francis Thomas	R		

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	129
Democrats	32
Total	161
Republican majority	97

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect. Of these the Republicans will probably carry the four districts in Connecticut, the three in California, the three in New Hampshire, the two in Rhode Island, and two of the nine in Kentucky, while of the eight in Tennessee no proper estimate can be given.

A Factory Disease.—A curious form of disease has appeared in some of the flax mills at Belfast. It is thus described by a physician:—"In Belfast a very painful malady is prevalent amongst the mill-workers, more so, I think, than in many other places, I mean 'onychia maligna.' The subjects of it believe that it is mainly caused by having to stand, whilst at work, in the water which drops from the spinning frames. They usually get a knock upon one of their toes, which inflames; the nail drops off, an exquisitely painful ulceration, with reproduction of a deformed nail, follows. They are thrown out of work, and it is only by a severe operation and protracted treatment in hospital that they are finally cured. Last year, in the general hospital, out of thirteen hundred cases, we had thirty-eight cases of onychia; several, however, were relapses." This painful disease, it is said, occurs much more frequently in Ireland than in England, because in the Irish flax-mills the men and girls work barefoot all day, "with the water from the flyers dropping upon them."

A Lament.—The Bishop of Orleans, France, has issued a pastoral letter, in which he says that the times spoken of in the Scriptures, in which there should be wars and rumors of wars, and earthquakes and famines, appear to have arrived. He denounces the impiety which prevails, and the atheistical teaching of many writers. "War on God and on religion becomes fiercer every day. Atheism marches with the head erect. In this respect the eighteenth century is far exceeded." As Fenelon predicted the great revolution, so he anticipates the "gravest calamities" before the end of the century. "What is preparing in Europe is frightful to contemplate. I shall perhaps not see it, but I announce it!"

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THREE GREAT BATTLES IN CANDIA

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE CHRISTIANS.

THE LATEST MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE REVOLUTION IN CANDIA.

Three Severe Battles and Heavy Losses of the Christians—Further Concessions Looked for from Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 7.—Late advices have been received here from the seat of the insurrection in Candia. The official despatches state that there had been three fights between the Turkish troops and the Christians at Gellada. The insurgents sustained a very heavy loss in killed.

All the Sphakiot chiefs, thirty-three in number, who exercised power on the south coast of Crete, some forty-three miles from its western extremity, and who were engaged in the revolution, have submitted to the authority of the Turks. Akiff Pacha will be the new Governor of the island of Candia. Further concessions in favor of the Christian population are expected from the Sultan.

HUNGARY.

A National Ministry to be Appointed.

VIENNA, November 7.—It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has resolved to appoint a Hungarian Ministry.

SAXONY.

England Acknowledges the Incorporation with Prussia.

LONDON, November 7.—Great Britain has withdrawn her legation from Saxony, thereby recognizing the incorporation of Saxony with the kingdom of Prussia.

CHINA.

Failure of Dent & Company.

LONDON, November 7.—A telegram to-day reports the failure of Messrs. Dent & Co., of China.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, November 7—Evening.—Consols for money, 89¼; United States Five-Twenties, 68¼; Illinois Central shares, 77; Erie Railway, 51.

BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 7.—The Bank of England received into its vaults during the month ending Friday, gold to the value of £949,960. The increase in the week, after deducting payments, was £243,995. In the reserve notes there was also an increase of £656,970.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 7—Evening.—The tallow market is firm. Petroleum heavy.

A Safe Lock.—A new invention, called the needle latch, or patent unpickable lock, has just been introduced in England. The following description of it is from the *Engineer*:—"It is simple in its construction, as it is composed of neither more nor less than steel wires—call them needles if you like—strung together on two stumps, attached to the running bolt, upon which they revolve, and they require to be lifted by the key to a position to admit of their being passed through certain holes in a plate of brass, and thus passing carry the running bolt with them, which carries the real bolt. The needles move obliquely, perpendicularly, laterally, and, indeed, in any direction; hence the difficulty in raising all the needles with an instrument simultaneously to their required positions to run through their own apertures and escape the many traps set for them in the shape of a number of holes pierced nearly half way through the fence plate of the exact size to fit the needles. In the more expensive latches—as we have only been describing the cheapest ones—there are protectors and detectors."

Treasure Trove.—An interesting discovery of silver coins was made at Stamford, England, last month. A laborer named John Carisdan was excavating for sanitary purposes at the back of a house occupied by Mr. Wyles, builder, in St. George's Square, when his spade struck upon an earthen jar, which proved to contain two thousand eight hundred silver coins, chiefly Anglo-Gallic groats of Henry V, coined at Calais, and English groats of Edward IV, of the London Mint. There were also a few half-groats of Edward III. The whole are in a fine state of preservation, many being almost as bright as on the day they were issued. The jar was found at a depth of only about a foot from the surface, and not more than six inches from the foundation of the house. It is probable that the site was formerly included in St. George's churchyard, and that the coins were buried when the Lancasterians invaded Stamford during the Wars of the Roses.

Medical Victims of Cholera.—The London *Lancet* records a list of physicians who have fallen victims on the Continent to their devotion while succoring the sufferers from the reigning epidemic. At Leipsic, Mr. G. Gunther, chief of the surgical clinic of the hospital of that city, has succumbed to cholera. At Dresden, Dr. Klopsch, who has acquired reputation by his writings on orthopædy, has been carried off by the same malady. Vienna deplores the loss of two of its most distinguished practitioners—M. Le Baron Wattmann Beauliere, Surgeon to the Emperor, and Dr. Franz Lharzik, author of the remarkable work on development. English professional men will remember the series of models and diagrams by which the views of the latter were illustrated in the Great Exhibition of 1861. Finally, in the short campaign of the last war, no less than eleven Prussian physicians died from cholera.

A Child in a Lion's Den.—Two clergymen in Nottingham, England, recently called the attention of the magistrates to an exhibition in that town. A number of lions were confined in a cage, and at intervals through the day a child was put into the cage to perform with them. The child was about three years old, and such a proceeding was considered contrary to public decency and humanity. The bench concurred in condemning such an entertainment, and advised the proprietor of the exhibition to discontinue it. The Mayor of Leicester followed the example of the Nottingham magistrates, and forbade the exhibition of the child in the den.

The Polish Insurrection.—The *Sibirski Vyestnick*, an Irkutsk paper, contains an explicit report upon the late rebellion of the Polish political prisoners and its tragical issue. If this paper can be trusted, 717 out of the 721 who were captives in the neighborhood of Lake Baikal, and joined in the insurrection, have been either killed or fallen again into the hands of the authorities. The slain amount to thirty-four. In another official report it is stated that thirty-eight exiles have succeeded in making their escape from Nertchinsk. Their only road to freedom lies through Japan or Tartary.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of William Maguire, charged with killing Maggie Baer, was resumed this morning.

Mr. Ashton, the officer of the Court who was sent, in company with others, to find the two girls who had absented themselves, made his report this morning, which was as follows:—We started yesterday at a quarter before 12 o'clock to the Baltimore depot, and went to Wilmington in search of these witnesses. After looking about Wilmington for some time—we had the assistance of a police officer there—we were unsuccessful until about half-past 3 o'clock—in that neighborhood. We found out, by accident, that the girls were in a house known as the "Grant House," on the New Castle road, some little distance outside of Wilmington city. We arrested them and brought them to Philadelphia.

Judge Allison—You have them here now?

Mr. Ashton—Yes, sir.

Judge Allison—The order of the Court is that you hold these witnesses under those attachments until further order from the Court.

District Attorney Mann—May it please the Court, one of the jurors in this case is sick, so sick as to be utterly unable to come into Court as a juror. His condition is such that it would be improper for him to come to Court. I ask the Court that a physician may be sent to examine him, and report his condition.

Dr. Sunderlin was then called and sworn.

His Honor Judge Allison said to him—Doctor, it is reported by the officers having the jury in charge that one of them is sick, so sick as to be unable to come into Court this morning. We want you to ascertain his present condition Will you visit the juror at the room, make an examination of him, and make a report of his condition to the Court? As this is a matter of importance, we want you to make a true and direct examination with regard to the juror, and make a full return.

The Doctor said he would report faithfully.

He was absent about fifteen minutes and reported as follows:—

Question by Judge Allison. Did you see the juryman, and examine what his condition was?

A. I saw him in Fifth street, below Walnut, at the Grand Jury Room.

Q. Did you make a medical examination?

A. I did; he was in a high state of nervous excitement, and is laboring under delirium tremens; his answers were very evasive to all my questions; he imagined that his tongue was full of worms; he said that he was going down town. He is now in a perfect state of frenzy with delirium tremens. Q. What is your opinion, doctor, from this examination, as to his ability to sit as a juror at this time, in this case? A. I think, sir, he is perfectly incapable, and will not be capable for some time; his mind is wandering; I could not get any direct answer to any question I proposed. Q. How long do you suppose it will require to restore this man to a proper frame of mind, so that he can discharge his duty as a juror; A. I think it will require a week before you could calm him sufficiently, to act as a juror. I have had a number of cases of the kind before. Q. Is there any damage to his health, or is there any serious peril of his life incurred by keeping him shut up with the other jurors in the condition in which he now is? A I think not, if you can keep him perfectly quiet, and the surroundings quiet. Q. Is he in a condition now in which he could be brought into Court in charge of the officers with the other jurors? A. He is not.

Judge Allison—I do not mean to sit in the jury-box; but could he brought in with the other jurors.

Dr. Sunderline—I think the excitement might be so great that you would have difficulty in restraining him, as there is extreme difficulty in quieting him

By District Attorney Mann—Is it necessary, absolutely necessary to his treatment, to the proper treatment of him, that he should be separated from the rest of the jury, and kept by himself, quiet and alone? A. Yes, sir; it is absolutely necessary. Q. Is it necessary that he should have a nurse and be watched? A. Yes, sir; by all means. Q. Without that care, or without that nursing which must be done separate and apart from the jury, is there any danger that he will not recover his health? A. No, sir; most of these cases are decisive, and easily studied and controlled, but this case is a violent one. Q. Do you believe that a necessity exists that the juror should be separated from the other jurors, kept alone, watched, and nursed in order to give him an opportunity to recover? A I think it is imperative. Q. You believe that, the excitement necessarily resulting from being kept with eleven other persons in the room, extremely dangerous to him in his present condition? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Mann—When I speak of dangerous, I mean dangerous to his life.

Dr. Sunderlin—I understand it that way.

Hiram Castor, one of the officers of the Court, was then called, and sworn. Judge Allison—You are an officer of this Court? A. Yes, sir. Q.—Did you have charge of the jury, either by yourself or with other officers of the Court, last night? A. Mr. Lester and myself had charge of them. Judge Allison—Will you state whether one or more of the jurors during last night manifested any sickness or disease? A. No, sir, none but Mr. Campbell.

Judge Allison—State what his condition was, as it fell under your observation, what you saw him do and say.

Mr Castor—About a quarter to 12 last night I went into his room; he had jumped out of bed and said "These are rats all over the floor; they are trying to eat me, I must get out of here." He came out into the entry and I could not get him back again. He said he would not go back and "I could not get him there;" then he walked up and down, and shouted "murder," "fire," "watchman;" then he went into the next room adjoining, with the other jurors, and wanted to get out of the window; Mr. Lester and I ran in, and caught him before he got out; we brought him back into the entry again; by this time some of the jurors got out into the entry.

Judge Allison—Confine yourself to what he said and did.

The witness resumed—He got a head-board from one of the bedsteads; Mr. Lester and myself prevented him from going out after them; he was going to strike them with this head-board; I told him if he didn't behave himself I would tie him.

Q. Did you tie him?

A. Yes, sir; I got two towels, and tied them together, and, with the assistance of two or three jurymen and Mr. Lister, threw him down and tied his hands and feet. I brought the bed out of his room and laid him down upon it. Q. Did he remain in this violent condition of mind until you left him this morning? A. He did; he was in that condition from a quarter to 12 o'clock, previous to that he slept about an hour and a quarter. Q. Was he in that condition when you left the jury-room to come here and make a report this morning? A Yes, sir. Q. Would it, in your judgment, be safe and proper to bring him into Court. A. No, sir.

District Attorney Mann—I would suggest to your Honor whether the proper course would not be to make an order that this jury be discharged before they separate. You know to bring eleven men into Court necessarily separates the jury; and, as this man (Campbell) cannot be brought in, I therefore suggest that the Court make the order and discharge the jury.

Judge Allison—It is only an absolute necessity that would justify the Court in making an order to discharge a jury. It must be a peril of life that would warrant their discharge from the Court. In this case the juror *is not able* to be brought in, which satisfies us that to keep this jury together longer would be at the peril of the life of this juror, and further, it is safe for proper, according to testimony, that this juror should not be brought here: he is not in a condition to be brought into Court We do not feel ourselves ready to make an order unless we have the jurors, or as many as possible brought here, in the presence of the Court, at the time the order is made.

Judge Ludlow—Nothing but an imperative and absolute necessity would justify us in discharging this jury. Unless that imperative and absolute necessity exists, the discharge of the jury will mean to discharge the prisoner now on trial Under these circumstances, and also thinking that every order made should be made in open Court after a full and thorough examination of the witnesses, we feel justified in discharging the jury from further duty.

The following order was then made out by the Court:—

The Court now directs the officer in charge of the jury, to bring into Court all the jurors in this case, except the juryman, Adam Campbell

The two witnesses, Clara Snyder and Kate Gibbs, were then brought up in front of the Judge's desk, and his Honor Judge Allison said to them:—You were both subpœnaed as witnesses in this case. When called on to testify you were not here to answer. The Court instituted a search, which has resulted in bringing you here under the process of the Court, which is customary, and for the present the order is that you remain in custody under the attachment until further order of the Court.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, November 8, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 5-20s sold at 110¼@110½; 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 114½ for 6s of 1881; and 107⅞ for August 7·30s; City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold at 102¼@102½, a slight decline; and old do. at 99, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 57⅞@58, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¾@56, no change; Mynehill at 58½; and Lehigh Valley at 66¼, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20¾, no change. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 34 for Spruce and Pine; and 15½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares we in demand. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 130; 234 was bid for North America; 144 for Philadelphia; and 60 for Commercial.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¾ for preferred do.; 59½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146¾; 11 A. M. 146¾; 12 M

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Titular Honors.

From the Tribune.

Charles Lamb once astonished the good, erudite, and simple-minded George Dyer by telling him that "it was rumored that he was to be made a baronet." "Oh! Mr. Lamb," said George, "that would never do at all; I could not think of it." "But they will not ask your consent," responded Lamb; "they will make you one whether you will or not." Great was Mr. Dyer's distress and apprehension at this probable misfortune; and in view of a similar peril, we can fully sympathize with Mr. Cyrus W. Field. As a citizen of this most democratic republic, he cannot legally become Sir Cyrus; but what if the Queen, in spite of his protestations, should command him to be dubbed before he can manage to escape out of her realm? Suppose he should be abducted, and carried in the dead of night to some chapel, and "put through" (as we say in America) with all the remorseless secresy with which other men have been tortured by inquisitions and star-chambers, or as unwilling heathen have been baptized by overzealous missionaries? The baronetcy once in the Field family, how could they possibly get rid of it? The eldest sons of the eldest sons would be baronets to the end of time, and by that very misfortune prevented from running for Congress with the slightest hope of success. No party could possibly take them up for fear of the satirical raking which they would get in the opposition newspapers. Plain Mr. Field is fairly entitled to everybody's good wishes; and as Mr. George Peabody has thus far escaped the same elevation, we trust that the hero of the ocean telegraph may be equally lucky.

We suppose that no Englishman (unless he has lived here) can appreciate the utter indifference to titular distinctions which is a part of the nature of every intelligent American. How cheaply we hold them is proved by the lavish facility with which, in our own way, we bestow them—by our innumerable "Honorables" and "Esquires." The first of these handles is submitted to partly for the sake of convenience. It indicates that at some time in his life the bearer has been in office, and it serves to distinguish him from other persons of the same name who have always kept a private station. "Esquire" means, with us, no more than "Mr." and (except in college catalogues, where it stands for "Master of Arts"), "Mr." means nothing at all, save that the name to which it is prefixed is that of a man, and not of a woman or a boy. Titular distinction is not necessarily a folly, under certain forms of government; but these forms, by the blessing of Providence, do not happen to be our own. Our great men are known by the honest names which their fathers and godfathers gave them, and will continue to be so known by coming generations. There is a classical simplicity and severity in this which commended itself to the good sense of Washington, who was never pleased to be saluted as "Your Excellency." It was not until the Roman Empire was at its last gasp that "Counts" and "Dukes" began to multiply. Real merit can safely afford to dispense with these distinctions, as we see in the case of celebrated Bishops. How many people know the episcopal title of Fenelon, of Hurd, of Warburton, of Jeremy Taylor? How hard it is even now for us to speak of "*Lord* Macaulay"—how long would it be before "Sir Alfred Tennyson" would come glibly from our mouths? The names by which fame was won are those by which with us it is perpetuated. American West, the painter, is, we believe, the only President of the Royal Academy who is not a "Sir;" he remained too much of a Quaker to submit to knighthood; and all untitled he continues celebrated, as one who thought he was painting good and great pictures when he was merely spoiling acres of canvass. A baronetcy would no more have helped him to fame than it did Sir Martin Archer Shee, R. A. In America we have revived the historical strength of simple patronymics: the sense of personal, instead of family distinction, the simplicity of ancestral pride, lost since the early days of the Roman Commonwealth. We can trust the plain names of Washington, of Adams, of Franklin, of Jefferson, to the Muse of History; and they will be all the better remembered for lacking the botheration of an alias. Burns was right. It is the man who is the man. How many of Napoleon's generals are remembered by the flimsy and temporary titles which he conferred upon them?

We Americans have not altogether outgrown a certain pride of ancestry, and, perhaps, it is not desirable that we should. We may well be proud of the virtues of our forefathers; but most of us came of what is called plebeian stock—from folk not entitled to coat-armor. Nine of our families out of ten cannot count back for more than five generations, and some of us cannot accomplish even that heraldic feat. We can afford to be content with plain "Mr.," and leave the devices upon our buggy-panels to the good taste of our coach-builders.

The Associated Press.

From the Times.

The Associated Press, at a meeting held on Monday afternoon, removed Mr. D. H. Craig, who has been for the last fifteen years their general agent in this city, and appointed James W. Simonton in his place. Notices of this action, duly certified by the President and Secretary, were immediately sent by telegraph to all the correspondents and agents of the Association in different parts of the country.

It is not necessary at present to speak of the causes which have led to this action on the part of the Association. The fact that Mr. Craig immediately telegraphed a peremptory contradiction of this announcement, and claimed to be still the agent of the Association, while acknowledging that he had been for several weeks engaged in an attempt to convert the agencies and facilities of the Association to his own personal use and profit, saves us the necessity of any further explanations at the present moment. We shall undoubtedly have occasion hereafter to enter into more full and explicit details on the subject.

Meantime it should be understood throughout the country, by agents of the Association and by all newspapers who are connected with it, that Mr. Craig has no longer any right or authority to act on its behalf, nor any means of using its facilities for the collection of news, foreign or domestic. Mr. James W. Simonton being the only authorized agent of the Association.

The Farce of a Mexican Empire—Exit Maximilian.

From the Herald.

The flight of Maximilian from Mexico, like the capture of Jeff. Davis in petticoats, gives a ridiculous termination to a very interesting historical episode. To take advantage of our civil war, establish a foreign empire in Mexico, regenerate the Latin race, collect vast amounts of gold and silver for the French treasury, and delight the French people by showing them a splendid military expedition which more than paid its expenses, was really a grand Napoleonic idea. Although Americans have been opposed to the empire from the outset, and rejoice that the farce is over, still they cannot help admiring the boldness and originality of the French Emperor's scheme.

The selection of Maximilian as the Mexican Emperor was also a shrewd piece of diplomacy, all circumstances considered; but if Napoleon had been wise enough to foresee the triumph of the Union arms in our late struggle, he would either have abandoned his project altogether or else have chosen a native Mexican, instead of Maximilian, as his imperial tool, thus avoiding any conflict with our Monroe doctrine, and basing his action upon the right of the people to alter their own form of government. However, it is too late now to speculate upon what might have been. Napoleon's idea was a brilliant one, but it has proved impracticable, and with his usually good sense the French Emperor quietly withdraws his troops and his puppet, and gracefully yields to the United States the management of affairs upon this continent.

But although we may admire the breadth and the cleverness of Napoleon's scheme, we cannot deny that Maximilian's attempt to put it into practical execution was a mere farce, relieved only by the graces, the virtues, and the misfortunes of Carlotta, and ending, like all farces, with the ignominious and laughable exit of the low comedian. When Maximilian came to Mexico he was singularly in earnest. One would have thought that he expected to found an empire that would outlast the day of judgement. He resigned all his hereditary rights to the crown of Austria, and cut himself off, so far as was possible, from everything connected with the Old World. He tried to persuade himself and his people that he was a Mexican. He sported a *sombrero* and a *poncho*, and discarded the European style of costume.

In his speeches and proclamations he spoke of "our" history and "our" heroes—meaning those of the Mexican people—as if he had been to the manor born. Quietly ignoring Juarez, Santa Anna and the Mexican republic, he professed to regard himself as the direct successor of Yturbide, and in order to link himself still more closely to Mexican traditions, he arranged that a lineal descendant of Yturbide should be his heir in case he should die without issue. This was all very pretty, very dramatic, and very romantic; but unfortunately the world refused to believe it real. It was just like a scene at the theatre, which seems quite like reality, but which everybody knows is mere mummery. Maximilian dressed his part well, and played it with a great show of earnestness; but he never could persuade either the Mexicans or the rest of mankind that he was anything more than an actor, and his empire anything more than a theatrical sham.

And now the farce is over. At a hint from the United States Napoleon has rung down the curtain. When it rises once more we shall have a very different sort of performance, with Sherman and Bazaine, Campbell and Castelnau, Juarez and Ortega as the leading actors. Meanwhile it is impossible not to pity poor little Maximilian, who packs his portmanteau in a hurry and steals away to Vera Cruz by cross-roads and a roundabout route, his heart almost broken at his own disgrace, the loss of his empire, and the illness of his wife. He did his best in the imperial *role*, but the audience hissed him instead of applauding, and the management stopped the supplies. Until the very last moment he kept up the pretense of prosperous royalty. His last circular announced that his empire was peaceful and his subjects happy and contented. How grimly Napoleon must have smiled as he read those words and compared them with Carlotta's tearful story! But at length even Maximilian saw that the farce was played out, and had ceased to be either interesting or amusing. He learned from a reliable source that Castelnau was on his way to the capital with orders that the government should be handed over to Marshal Bazaine. Rallying the poor remains of his former dignity, Maximilian refused to await Castelnau's arrival, refused to meet him on the road, and declared that whatever was to be done he would do without orders from anybody. Thereupon he appointed Bazaine as regent, announced that he was going to Orizaba, so as to be nearer to Vera Cruz and the European news, and then he and his personal retinue stole silently away, leaving the crown, the sceptre, the *sombrero*, the royal robes, the *poncho*, and all the paraphernalia of the empire behind, like a troupe of Thespians sneaking out of a country town where their efforts had been unappreciated and their wardrobe seized by the landlord. In history, in poetry, in romance, and in the drama, the attempt to establish a foreign empire in Mexico may become a favorite and picturesque theme; but Maximilian's inglorious exit has greatly injured the effectiveness of the subject. Had he abdicated months ago, like a statesman, or had he insisted upon being assassinated, like a hero, it would have been much better for future authors and his own reputation.

Aristocracy in England and America.

From the World.

Lord Archibald Campbell, the second son of the Duke of Argyll, has made up his mind to go into business as a wine merchant, and the London journals are full of commentaries favorable and unfavorable upon this portentous fact. Nobody, of course, is astonished that a young Scotchman should desire to make money; and although the blood of Argyll, the "Mac Callum More," the head of all the Campbells, is as blue as the sapphire which was let fall from the window of Richmond Palace in sign of the death of the Virgin Queen, England has seen too many of her peers sitting on railway boards, and "kiting" at the Stock Exchange, to be amazed at a mercantile venture on the part of a peer's younger son. The thing which startles Tories from their propriety, and flutters radical hears with joy, in this particular case, is not that Lord Archibald means to turn a penny, but that he tells all the world that he means to turn a penny honestly, and that his father and mother stand by him in the premises, and that he frankly asserts the compatibility of a prosperous career as a wine merchant with the social claims and pretensions of a well-behaved young lord by courtesy.

There have been British nobles who took to business in despair, and when the turf or the green table or the curls of Circe had brought them, in the expressive slang of their order, "to grief." There was a Duke's son not many years ago who ran off to Australia and opened a ship-chandlery; and the son of a Marquis earns now, or not very long ago earned, a decent living as a produce dealer in a town in Wisconsin. England abhors penniless noblemen as much as she admires noblemen who "keep up the credit of their order," even at the expense of other people. When the excellent Sir Morton Peto was trying the other day to persuade the stockholders of the "London, Chatham, and Dover Railway" that the accounts of the company were as satisfactory as they were incomprehensible, the uncivil creatures hissed and hooted at him, and even suggested the "Old Bailey" as the place from which poor Sir Morton ought hereafter to date his letters. But a couple of noblemen who had invested the splendor of their titles in the concern in return for much stock at favorable rates, arose and spake, and, though both of them candidly declared they knew nothing about the matter, the pacified shareholders, says a sarcastic London journalist, "received the announcement of their ruin from the lips of Lords Sondes and Harris with loud cheers!" Four centuries ago an English duke was formally degraded by his peers in Parliament for the atrocious crime of not having a sixpence; and when the English peers in the last century began to be gradually pauperized, their order visibly fell into a sort of disrepute, the signs of which we can trace to-day throughout the dramatic literature of that time, and which waxed ever worse until the great wars with Napoleon came, bringing high prices for wheat and a debased currency, when the territorial aristocracy lifted up their heads once more, and shone even as the "shoddy" of our own time and country, until the eighteenth century proverb, "As rich as a nabob," has gradually given place to the more modern saying, "As rich as a lord." That a lord, therefore, should be rich in a country which so earnestly insists upon his being rich, and that if he happens to be poor he should seize any one of the opportunities commonly open to lords of freeing himself from that stigma, is in the ancient and established order of things. Lord Archibald might have sold himself in marriage to the accomplished grand-daughter of an opulent cheesemonger with much private applause and no public attention. But to open a counting-house next door to a cheesemonger; to cause to be put upon a brass plate and set up over his windows, "Lord Archibald Campbell & Co., Wine Merchants;" to go off to the Garonne to "study the wine trade;" to invest in a partnership and manage its affairs; to solicit commissions from Bordeaux exporters; to seek for a fortune by contracting to supply the cellars of his club, instead of spending a fortune in emptying them; to take, in short, as tranquil and unfeudal and business-like a view of modern life, its relations and its prospects, as if he were the son of the simplest shepherd or "gillie" that ever wore the tartan or piped the pibroch of Clan Campbell—this shakes Belgravia like the first thrill of a social earthquake. If this sort of thing is to go on, the worshippers of Lord John Manners' creed seem to say, Grosvenor square will speedily become as promiscuous as Heaven itself. A quarter of a century has hardly passed since Lord John sung, in an ecstacy of social Puseyism:—

"Let arts and learning, trade and commerce die,
But God preserve our old nobility!"

and lo! here is one of the oldest of "our old nobility" embracing "trade and commerce" as the *decus et præsidium*, the staff and stay of his life! The siren chant which has charmed the ears of this canniest of Campbells is of quite another measure:—

"Earl Percy mines for coal and salt,
The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt,
The Douglas in red herrings;
And ancient name and cultured land,
Prince and park, and vassal band,
Are powerless to the notes of hand
Of Rothschild and the Barings!"

It will hardly do to deal with such a phenomenon as this as if it indicated the decline of aristocracy in Britain, however. Its meaning we take to be that the merchant is going up, rather than the noble coming down. Even in our own country, at the time of the Revolution, the notion that there was something degrading in trade was pretty strongly rooted; and good old Boston Federalists were always ready with evidence to prove that John Hancock became a rebel mainly because the gentlemen of the service and of the professions looked down upon his ledger-begotten wealth. Mercantile opulence could then make its way into the British peerage, but only by sheer corruption and through the Court; in our own times it has made its way there by force of talents and of character, and through the public. Lord Archibald only caps and crowns the modern experience of the Barings and the Lloyds, and asks, "Since money can honestly make a nobleman, why may not a nobleman honestly make money?"

The answer of English society to such a question is worth noting out of England as well as in England, because it carries with it a fresh illustration of that practical, and, as we may call it, democratic force in the organization of the English aristocracy which always has distinguished and still, as we see, distinguishes it from the aristocracies of the continent. Between such a case as this of Lord Campbell and the case of the Prussian Count Eulenstein, who, a year or so ago, cut down a cook with his sabre, and was let off with no more punishment than Louis XV administered to the Count of Charolais for amusing himself by shooting carpenters off the roofs of the houses about the Palais Royal, lies a great gulf, which really makes two complete and differing civilizations. It is a curious speculation, too, in connection with this case of Lord Campbell, and a speculation which brings the case, in a manner, across the Atlantic to ourselves, whether the Duke of Argyll, who consents to see his son become a wine merchant, would have consented as readily to see him open a dry goods shop. Here, in New York or Boston, a native wholesale importer of old sherries would, no doubt, be very much "riled" if any one were to express surprise at his receiving an invitation to dine with a duke. But have we not, perhaps, a few wholesale importers of old sherries who would consider it a great piece of impertinence if a merchant tailor should present himself in an evening dress to put his legs under their mahogany and sip their Amontillado? Is it certain that what the *baton* of noblesse had failed to do, the pitchfork of democracy has accomplished, and that human nature has really been driven out of the windows of Independence Hall? If levelling goes on upon one side of the water, does not climbing go on upon the other? And is it by any means clear that if all the dukes in England should take to wholesale costermongering, and all the dukes' sons to brewing ale, nay, that if "impartial suffrage" should be conceded to all Americans of African descent, and John Bright be chosen President of the British republic, the social philosopher on either side the sea would never more be reminded by the ways of men and women that—

"Great fleas have little fleas
Upon their backs to bite 'em:
And these again have lesser fleas,
And so—*ad infinitum!*"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANIZED in 1835, INCORPORATED June 7, 1844
Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 9 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M.

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The Institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of Philadelphia, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operation all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

Its management is placed in the hands of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and it is *conducted without sectarian bias*.

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which completed its thirtieth year—
1,425 visits were made, and
1,240 families were relieved.
41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance.
18 could not be found.
209 adults were furnished with employment, and for
12 children good and comfortable homes were secured.

Besides which, many religious and temperance meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracts were distributed.

The Managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on this good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling upon our citizens and the friends of the Society for subscriptions. 10 1 thstust

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M., of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock is paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent. and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent. Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department, in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General,
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer,
10 25 1w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 326

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
5 6s

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE MADE A GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 tf

FARIES & WARNER.

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Bargains in Canton Flannels, from auction.

One case Canton Flannel, 25 cents, worth 31c.

One case Canton Flannel, 31 cents, worth 35c.

One case Canton Flannel, 37½ cents, worth 40c.

Cheapest Canton Flannels in the city.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1·50, $1 62½, $1·75, to $3.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1, $1·25, to $3.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

50 dozen French Cloth Gloves, white and colored

All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6·75, $7, etc.

Bird-eye Linen Diaper, $2 85, worth $3·50.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Large assortment, cheap.

25c. heaviest yard-wide unbleached Muslin.

All-wool and cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.

All-wool Cassimeres, from auction, $1 12.

All-wool Delaines.

Handsome Plaid Poplins.

American Delaines and Calicoes.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Russia Crash.

Hosiery, Gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., as cheap as the cheapest.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 5] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERfect in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6·50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price. We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock. Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Tan Blankets, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets 8-lb. Comfortables, for $3 each. Storekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 Market street. 10 21

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

POWER-LOOM

TABLE LINENS,

NEW PATTERNS,

JUST OPENED.

PRICES

87½c., $1, $1·12 and $1·20.

9 17 tf 23rp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.
All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1·25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1·75.
Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.
Fine quality black Alpacas. 10 22

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

in great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Burlaps.

Bal ardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Steila Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
REPS AND ALPACAS.
PLAID GOODS FOR CHILDREN,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN.
LYONS BLACK TAFFETAS.

MUSLINS.

A very large Stock of both Bleached and Unbleached, at prices guaranteed low.

Table Linen and Damask Napkins, Towels, Flannels, every grade; Shawls, Balmorals, Merrimac Calicoes, Hosiery, New and Elegant Styles Sacquing and Cloakings, for ladies' wear; Cloths and Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs; Tickings, Buckaback, Crash, etc.

BLANKETS BLANKETS

ONE THOUSAND PAIRS from $5·00 to $20 a pair. The finest in the city at

Nos. 2 and 4 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE MARKET. [10 31thstuim

M. K. WILLIAMS.

FAYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH AND ARCH.

OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

PIMS IRISH POPLINS
PIMS PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [7 2stuthrp

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH	BLACK THREAD,
REAL BLONDS,	HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,

Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,

Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,

WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.

First-class Goods at the price of inferior.

A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $5·75 usual price $6·50
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. 11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. BUTLER,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 142 South EIGHTH St.

11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by.....

E. FAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street Philadelphia.

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 s No. 102 JONES' Alley

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND FAMILY
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 16

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIZARD GA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS.—The Union Republican members of Councils held a caucus yesterday, to make nominations for officers of the respective Chambers for 1867. The result was:—Select Council, Joshua Spering, President; Benjamin Haines, Chief Clerk; Robert Bethell, Assistant Clerk; and Mortimer L. Johnson, Messenger. Common Council—Joseph F. Marcer, President; John Eckstein, Chief Clerk; Abraham Stewart, Assistant Clerk; Charles M. Carpenter and Gavin Neilson, Messengers. The vote in Select Council was:—Mr. Spering, 10; Mr. Wagner, 8. In Common Council Mr. Marcer was nominated over Mr. Harper by a vote of 22 to 16.

The members of the new Councils are as follows:—

SELECT COUNCIL.

Ward.	Ward.
1. T. A. Barlow, R.	15. John J. Kersey, R.
2. Dr. C. B. Kamerly, D	16. J. W. Hopkins, D.
3. J. D. Campbell, D.	17. Patrick Shern, D.
4. Henry Marcus, D.	18. William Bumm, R.
5. James Page, D.	19. James Ritchie, R.
6. Patrick Duffy, D.	20. Joseph Manuel, R.
7. John A. Shermer, R.	21. C. T. Jones, R.
8. Alex. L. Hodgdon, R.	22. William F. Smith, R.
9. Wm. S. Stokley, R.	23. E. A. Shallcross, R.
10. Joshua Spering, R.	24. S. W. Cattell, R.
11. Samuel G. King, D.	25. Jas. McCutcheon, D.
12. C. M. Wagner, R.	26. Wm. J. Pollock, R.
13. Alex. M Fox, R.	27. R. P. Gillingham, R.
14. F. A. Van Cleve, R	

27 members—18 Republicans, 9 Democrats.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward.	Ward.
1 G. W. Mactague, R.	15. J. B. Conrow, R.
W. Calhoun, R.	G. W. Smith, R.
2. W. D. Martin, D.	16. C. Eager, R.
Hugh Kennedy, D.	G. J. Hetzell, D.
John K. Tyson, D.	17. Lewis Dreisbach, D.
3. W. Thomson, D.	J. O'Neill, D.
4. W. H. P. Barnes, D.	18. Daniel P. Ray, R.
B. Haney, D.	D. W. Stockham, R.
5. J. F. Dilion, D.	19. Joseph Earnest, R.
6. Philip Mitton, D.	Nicholas Shane, R.
7. T. Little, R.	Francis Martin, R.
John Bardsley, R.	20. Joseph F. Marcer, R.
8. A. J. Harper, R.	J. H. Billington, R.
John C. Martin, R.	H. C. Harrison, R.
9. Walter Allison, R.	Angus Cameron, R.
A. H. Merson, R.	21. W. A. Simpson, R.
10. A. H. Franciscus, R.	G. W. Myers, R.
A. W. Heuzey, R.	22. Joseph Hill, R.
11. T. H. Gill, D.	Lewis Wagner, R.
12. W. E. Littleton, R.	23 S. C. Willitts, R.
13. W. Palmer, R.	J. T. Vankirk, R.
J. L. Shoemaker, R.	24. W. Stokes, R.
14. J. B. Hancock, R.	25. S. H. Colehower, D.
H. C. Oram, R.	26. R. Armstrong, R.
15. R. M. Evans, R.	John Kater, R.
T. Potter, R.	27. W. Ogden, R.

52 members—39 Republicans, 13 Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.—A stated meeting of this Society was held yesterday, Colonel Craig Biddle, President, in the chair. A lot of wheat from the Agricultural Department, Washington, was received and distributed.

Mr. John McGowan exhibited a lot of fine beets, carrots, and parsnips, and also made the following statement in reference to the product of six acres of ground cultivated by him during the present year:—Strawberries, raspberries, etc., sold, $450; also 300 bushels potatoes, 175 do. carrots, 150 do. beets, 60 do. parsnips, 80 do. corn, 7½ do. buckwheat, 50 do. ruta-bagas, 2000 heads cabbage, with a large variety of garden vegetables, etc., for family use. Mr. McGowan also made the following statement in reference to the planting of early Goodrich potatoes:—I planted in hills three feet apart between rows, and about two and a half feet in the rows, 6 bushels large, which produced 40 bushels; 6½ of second size, 53 bushels; 6 do. of third size, 63 bushels; 2½ bushels of quite small ones, plowed in every other furrow, about a foot apart in the row, produced 34 bushels; a half bushel of large ones, cut to single eyes, produced 12 bushels.

Colonel Biddle presented a communication from Clement R. Penrose, Esq., in reference to spaying cows. He stated that at the time of the operation the cow was giving ten quarts of milk a day. For a few days after it the quantity was very small, but it gradually increased until in the course of a few weeks it was, if anything, rather more than the original measure. The quality was decidedly improved, and the butter made from it of the most beautiful and golden color.

George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, and C. W. Trotter, Esqs., were nominated as members of the Society.

Dr. Thompson moved that a committee of three be appointed to report upon the different varieties and culture of potatoes. Agreed to. The Chair appointed Messrs. Dr. Thompson, John McGowan, and A. W. Harrison.

Dr. Kennedy gave an interesting account of the extension of steam agricultural machinery in Europe, and called the attention of the Society to the necessity of offering premiums for encouraging the introduction of steam machinery in this country.

The Doctor also exhibited specimens of the English Vetch, a plant used for food for cattle. It is sown with oats instead of clover. Adjourned.

THE GAS WORKS INVESTIGATION.—The Special Committee of Select Council appointed to investigate into the management of the Philadelphia Gas Works, met last evening in Select Council Chamber.

Mr. McIlvaine, who made the contract for stop-cock boxes, appeared voluntarily and explained that matter. The boxes had patent iron tops. He said he paid one dollar for these tops, and made about forty cents profit on the whole article. There were no commissions paid by him to the Trust. He made the contract, and received his money.

A witness named Robert Patterson said that he sold brick to Conrad, Doeppers & Co., of Kensington, and tried to get them into the works. The Engineer and the President wouldn't introduce them. He offered to put them up, pay all expenses incurred if the bricks proved bad, and sell at fifty-five cents per thousand. He didn't succeed. Mr. McManes, Trustee, when applied to, said he "wouldn't introduce them. It was not a fair thing to the Trustees. He wouldn't do it on another Trustee, and wouldn't let another do it on him."

Mr. Patterson said he was told that if he would give five hundred dollars he could have his bricks introduced into the Trust. He would not pay it. The offer, he believed, came indirectly from a Trustee. It wasn't Mr. Groves nor Mr. Miller, but he declined to state who it was.

Mr. Doeppers, another witness, said that the prices for fire brick paid by the Trust in the year 1865 were pretty fair prices.

The Committee recommended the publication by the reporters present of the statement of Mr. McIlvaine. The testimony taken last week reflected on the Trust. The explanation of Mr. McIlvaine, removing this apparent censure, the Committee desires to be freely given to the public. Colonel Page and Mr. Barlow both advocated this.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.—Reaney & Son are now constructing, at Chester, a first-class iron steamship. She is 212 feet long on water line, thirty-four feet beam, and twenty feet depth of hold. The hull is built to pass Lloyd's A1 for twelve years, and is the first iron ship that has been built of this class in this country, and nothing has been omitted by the Company to make her such a ship as the people of this city may be proud of. She will be driven by a propeller, her engine having a cylinder forty-five inches in diameter, and thirty-six inches stroke. The grate surface of boilers is two hundred and ten square feet.

FINDING WHAT WAS NOT LOST.—William M. Williams was before the Alderman at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of stealing a pocket-book containing ninety-five dollars, the property of John Thompson. Complainant testified to the theft, which he said took place in Hudson's alley. John Kuhn, residing at No. 135 S. Fourth street, testified that one of his children found a pocket-book, containing ten dollars, inside of his yard, and he had handed it to one of the police officers. This pocket-book Mr. Thompson identified as the one stolen from him. Defendant was bound over to answer at the next term of the Court.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—A decision was given a few days ago by Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, now in session in Pittsburg, which is of general importance. The action was originally brought in the Court of Common Pleas of that city by Mrs. Greiner, plaintiff, to recover the value of some articles which she had left to be dyed at a dyeing establishment. The articles, it appears, had not been called for until after the expiration of one year. The goods could not be found, and the action was brought to recover their value.

The defendant claimed that, at the time the goods were received, he had given the plaintiff a ticket which distinctly stated that no goods would be delivered without the return of the ticket, and that the receiver would be responsible for one year only; that the acceptance of this ticket on the part of the plaintiff made the contract mutual, and therefore she was not entitled to recover. The jury, under instructions of the court, found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and the case was taken up to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. Judge Strong, in his opinion, remarked that in the business in which the defendant was engaged, it was important to him that he should not be burdened with the care of articles for a long time after the work to be done upon them had been completed. He did not receive them for custody, and made a charge only for the labor bestowed upon them; hence the clause in the contract that it should be good for one year. During the year, then, the defendant was a bailee for hire.

After the year had expired he was not, and consequently his responsibility was less. Its utmost extent was not beyond that of a depository. He must have been guilty of gross negligence before he could be held liable for the cost of the articles of which he was no more than an unrewarded depository. But of gross negligence there was no evidence in this case, and no attempt was made to adduce any. The Court below was, therefore, in error when they instructed the jury that defendant was bound to deliver the goods upon being paid for them, even if they were not called for or demanded by the plaintiff until after the expiration of a year from the time they were left with the defendant. Such was not the contract, and the liability of the defendant reaches not beyond that. Judgment was reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

A FENIAN MASS MEETING.—Last evening a mass meeting of Fenians was held at O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets, Mr. John McManus in the chair. The chief object in assembling was to hear an address by Mr. George Archdeacon, formerly Centre of the Fenian Circle in Liverpool, and lately a prisoner in Ireland. The gentleman was introduced by the chairman amid much applause, and spoke with considerable power on the wrongs of Ireland and of the possibility of a speedy liberation. He said he was growing old, and felt that it would not be long before the grave would close over him, yet he believed that he should see the green flag waving over Irish soil, and Irish nationality firmly established. Reference was made by the speaker to the course of the British Government in respect to the Fenian prisoners in Canada. He characterized the trials as *ex parte*, and said that scores of witnesses were at hand to be examined on the part of the prisoners, but the opportunity was not afforded them. Mr. Archdeacon was frequently interrupted by the enthusiasm he created.

Mr. McWilliams followed in an eloquent address, in which he defended the course of Mr. Roberts in making Canada the objective point; and said that with Canada as a base of operations, and an acknowledgment of belligerent rights, the ocean could be covered with privateers and the commerce of England destroyed. With twenty-five thousand well-drilled and well-armed Fenians landed in Ireland, the speaker was of the opinion that every British soldier could be soon driven from Irish soil. He did not think the Fenians in Ireland to be sufficiently well united to undertake the work at this time with any show of success.

At the close of Mr. McWilliams' address those present not belonging to the Brotherhood were invited to come forward and affix their signatures to the constitution.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—About noon yesterday, a lad named Carey, who resides in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Coates streets, was run over by a wagon, at Ridge avenue and Oxford street, and had one of his feet badly crushed.

Augustus Litzenberger, seven years old, whose parents reside at No. 522 North Third street, was run over yesterday afternoon by a car, at Third and Buttonwood streets, and was severely injured. The conductor of the car was arrested and held for a hearing.

FATAL BURNING.—A son of Captain John R. Cunningham, aged four years, residing in Camden, N. J., was so severely burned while playing at a bonfire on Tuesday evening that he died in a few hours. This is the second child of the Captain's which has met with an accidental death.

REMOVAL OF A BANK.—The National Exchange Bank, which was located at Second and Green streets, will be open to-day at the new banking-house, Nos. 633 and 635 Chesnut street. The directors of this institution include some of our best and most solid business men.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The November term of the United States District Court will be commenced on next Monday week. Apart from the revenue cases, the term will be a light one.

FOR SALE.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY

For Sale on Easy Terms.

APPLY TO

ISAAC C. PRICE, or

T. JACKSON,

11 2 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH St eet.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALEACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conve n ences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,

POTTSTOWN, PA.

PRESIDENT,
THEODORE H. MORRIS,
Of Morris, Wheeler & Co.

TREASURER,
EDWARD BAILEY,

SECRETARY,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for BOILER PLATE, FLUE, SHEET, and TANK IRON, PLOUGH PLATES, etc. Also for the ANVIL Brand of Cut Nails and Spikes. Orders may be addressed to

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
Pottstown, Pa.

Or to MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.,
SIXTEENTH and MARKET Sts., Philadelphia,
11 1 10t Or No. 24 CLIFF Street, New York.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

AMUSEMENTS.

"DEXTER" AND "PATCHEN."

These Celebrated Trotting Horses, and the Pacing Mare

"POLLY ANN,"

WILL CONTEND FOR PREMIUMS

At the New Castle County Agricultural Grounds, Wilmington, Delaware,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

FIRST PREMIUM, $1500.

SECOND PREMIUM, $500.

Mile Heats; best three in five; to harness.

HORSES TO START AT 2 30 P. M., GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

ADMISSION $1 00

Carriages free. 11 3 stuth3t

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

AT THEIR HALL,

No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,

EVERY FRIDAY EVENING,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

FRIDAY, November 9—Professor J. C. BOOTH, "GLASS, ANCIENT AND MODERN." The history of its manufacture, illustrated by numerous Diagrams and Oil Paintings.

November 16—Professor H. HARTSHORNE, "MAN AND HIS COMPANIONS." Comparative Anatomy.

November 23—Professor E. W. VOGDES, "ANATOMY OF THE EYE."

November 30—E. J. HOUSTON, Esq., "CHEMICAL AFFINITY."

Any moral young man over fourteen years of age may become a member. Annual Dues, $1. Members may obtain tickets gratuitously. Also, young men who enter a proposition for membership, and pay the annual dues. 11 6 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATEMAN'S CONCERTS.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that, in accordance with the almost universally expressed desire to hear M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI and the other renowned artists of his troupe, at the Academy of Music in this city, he will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

AT THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On TUESDAY, November 13,

and WEDNESDAY, November 14,

in which the following artists will appear:—

M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA,
Mr S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON.

RESERVED SEATS.....ONE DOLLAR EACH

May be had at the Academy and Trumpler's Music Store, for both nights on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, Nov. 10. 11 7

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS EVENING,
LAST NIGHT OF RIP VAN WINKLE.
EIGHTH NIGHT
of the successful engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear in
RIP VAN WINKLE,
pronounced by the
ENTIRE PRESS OF THE CITY
to be the most perfect performance ever given here.
To conclude with the latest London farce, entitled
FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER.
FRIDAY EVENING, MR JEFFERSON
IN THREE PIECES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 10,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
First performance here of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7¾.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 8,
TWENTY-SECOND NIGHT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear, for the first time, as
COUNT FESCARA,
in Shiel's tragedy, in five acts, of
THE APOSTATE.
Malec.....Mr. J. B. Roberts
Hemeya.....Mr. Barton Hill
To conclude with the comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH.
SIR GILES OVERREACH and FETRUCHIO.
PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with many requests, an
EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE
will be given at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 10, when will be presented, for the first time this season,
HAMLET,
with all its original splendor.
Doors open at 1¾. Commence at 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock. HOUSES PACKED. A GREAT HIT. THE YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, LAST TWO NIGHTS OF HANDY ANDY AND THE IRISH EMIGRANT. DAN BRYANT IN BOTH PIECES, WITH SONGS AND DANCES. Friday—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT. AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. Monday next—"SHAMUS O'BRIEN." Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF MRS. GEORGE H. GRIFFITHS. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 8, KATE FISHER AND EL NINO EDDIE. CATARACT OF THE GANGES and YOUNG ACTRESS. Friday Evening—BENEFIT OF KATE FISHER. It

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily. Admission, 25 cents. 11 6 6t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals will commence SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, November 10, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY, By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16s

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings. Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages. Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00 Terms for Self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00 For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call. 8 20 3m Professors BIBBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANufacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 5 29s UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee.....Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager.....ROBERT JONES
Business Manager.....J. H. McCORMICK
THE GREAT COMEDIAN, STUART ROBSON,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Will be presented the burlesque, by H. B. Craig, Esq., called KING LEAR, "THE CURSE"
King Lear, "the Curse".....STUART ROBSON
With a cuss, and songs of "Great King Lear," "Now then, let's Trip it in Jigs and Reels."
Airs on the Banjo, by GEORGE C. DOBSON.
To be followed by JOHN WOPPS.
John Wopps.....STUART ROBSON
And to conclude with JONES' BABY.
William Jones.....STUART ROBSON
To-morrow Evening—Benefit of STUART ROBSON.
In preparation, HAMLET; Or, Wearing of the Black.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet.....30 cents
Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents
Gallery.....15 cents
Private Boxes.....$3 and $5
Seats in Private Box.....75 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain will rise precisely at ½ to 8
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,

ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS.

LIBRARIES,

Dining and Sleeping Rooms,

In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace

WINDOW SHADES

OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,

Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,

No. 729 POPLAR Street,

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S

HATS AND CAPS.

ALSO,

SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

It Costs no more than other Paints.

The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.

THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT

Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is

THE BEST SHIP PAINT.

It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.

Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.

ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,

S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu1

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 tuths No. 8 25 ARC Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2 22 tf JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 N. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. (9 5 5p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

MARVIN'S SAFES

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

Twenty-Five Years in Business.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

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NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early 8 25

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18 6] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 tjl

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—

About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and
About 19,000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.

These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co.; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT
7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.

Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope,
Bed Sacks,	Rags, etc.
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By command of
General D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
11 6 11t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,

On THURSDAY,

22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal 36
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.

Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m

ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

HENRY C. FOX,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

N. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.

PHILADELPHIA. [11 6 1m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE

BY

GRIMAULT & CO.

Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,

47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL,

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular pain, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION,

DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, in liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.

The majority of the academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL NEW CURATIVE AGENT, MATICO.

GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.

In New York, at M. M. POUGERA & VANDERBIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street.

In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 6 2 thtf

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from IN-DISCRETIONS.

Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 8 1y

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED,

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN-DISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Arsenic, no Mercury,

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866.

"What of the Future?"

THE New York *World* to-day, after sensibly remarking that there is "no good of crying over spilt milk," proceeds to answer the question, "What of the future?" Amid a good deal of idle threatening, and a vast amount of partizan bombast, it gives to its readers a few grains of good wholesome advice. To the President it says that—"As you have appealed to the people in opposition to Congress, and the people, by returning so large a majority against you to that body, have virtually relieved you from all the responsibilities of the veto, bow quietly to their decision, and devote your attention to foreign affairs, leaving home matters to be decided upon by Congress." This advice is sound. The issue has been submitted to the supreme power of the land, the fountain-head of all delegated authority, the source of all prerogative. That power has decided with emphasis in favor of letting Congress guide the ship of state amid the waves of internal strife. It is now the duty of the Chief Executive to bow to that decision, and allow the representatives of the masses to make all laws, without any interference from him. *Vox populi, vox Dei* is a trite precept, but it is a forcible and a true political maxim. If the President will adopt this course, he will do more to secure the return of peace and unanimity among the various sections than he could probably have done by the adoption of his reconstruction policy.

If we believe that President Johnson was honest in his statement that his chief desire was to rebind dissevered portion of the body politic, and make the veins of all the land throb in unison with the beatings of one common heart, then he has a chance at the present time to make good his profession. He must see, as well as all the North, that, had this policy been adopted, it would have produced an effect directly opposite to that nominally desired. Haughty, arrogant, traitorous Rebels would have resumed sway, and the sacrifice of loyal lives would have so enraged the North, that we would have risen once more in our strength, and ground these human butchers to powder.

Every argument of logic points to such a consequence, had the Reconstruction policy been a success. As, however, the North has pronounced a decided veto on his plan, what alternate is left? Either the President must, by obstinately clinging to his dogmas, continue the dissensions among the sections, or else, by yielding gracefully, allow Congress to assume its rightful sway, and the South be made to treat for terms at the other end of the avenue from the White House. The effect would be instantaneous. The Rebels would proceed to qualify themselves; to purge themselves of their contempt, and by submitting to the conditions imposed, once more regain their rights as citizens of the United States.

If President Johnson, therefore, desires to see peace and harmony secured, if he is not a factious and ambitious demagogue, as many believe, and is really an honest well-wisher of all sections of the country, he will lend all his influence to secure on the part of the South the ratification of the amendment. Prolonged agitation and continuous discussion can only tend to sever the sections farther and farther. The South will be the loser by every moment's delay. The North will grow indignant; and, unpalatable as it is to Southern ears, there can be no doubt but that we have the power, and having the power, will use it to suit our pleasure. Let the South then act as becomes intelligent men, not indignant schoolboys. Accept the best terms that are offered. They know all what the amendment requires, and they do not know what will next be demanded of them by the new Congress. Let them then adopt it, even if certain parts are not just such as they would desire, remembering the motto that "It's better to endure the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of."

The Effect of Political Negligence.

WE are very much afraid, from advices received from New Jersey, that we have lost Hon. William A. Newell in the recent election. That such is the case is cause rather for regret than surprise. Whenever we see a gentleman confident of his strength, and so assured of victory as to neglect, and even refuse, to properly prepare for a close contest, we are not much annoyed if he be defeated. Governor Newell relied entirely too much on his popularity and on the strength of his party. He neglected the proper means of securing victory, and has probably paid dearly for his supine negligence. In 1864 the district was decidedly Republican, and it was counted upon as a certainty at the last election. If we have lost it, as we fear we have, it gives us but another example of the evil effects of over-confidence of victory. If the campaign had been properly managed, there can be little or no doubt but that a triumph would have been secured. It is but another political Bannockburn, and when we are so flushed with success before the battle has opened, we deserve to lose. Governor Newell will have but little sympathy. During the last Congress his course was extremely erratic, and he was utterly unreliable on a vote. At one time he was the right-hand man of Mr. Johnson. He, however, returned to the fold and secured the Republican nomination. If he has indeed been defeated, he has no one to thank but his own record, and the indifference with which he has prosecuted the campaign.

The Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

THE good old time-honored custom of setting aside one day in the year for returning thanks to Almighty God for the blessings He has showered upon us during the twelve months closing, has ever been observed in our State; and the proclamation of Governor Curtin appoints the last Thursday of November, the 29th of the month, as the day for rendering thanks. All over our land at the same time will the aspirations of a righteous people ascend, and the prayers of a grateful people be uttered in every State of our nation. It is a good custom, and one around which cluster pleasant memories in the past—one which cannot but be conducive to our prosperity both as individuals and as a mighty power in the earth.

We hope that its observance will be even more general than usual. We have been saved from a fearful pestilence, which threatened to sweep over our fair Commonwealth and turn many hearts into mourning. We have been blessed with abundant crops. Our people are rapidly recovering from the effects of the war, and that period in which philosophers predicted internal revolution and heinous crime is passing away without any of the anticipated evils. As citizens we are thankful for this protection, and let us see to it that, as a Christian people, we give all the praise unto the Christian's God.

Welcome to Congress.

WE notice the following card just promulgated:—

"GRAND MASS WELCOME TO CONGRESS.—Being profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle through which the country is passing, and of the necessity of preserving the results gained by its triumph in the field, and more recently at the polls, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., do, in their name, earnestly invite their comrades, the loyal veterans of the republic, with all other friends of the great cause of Union and Liberty, to meet in a national mass welcome and council, to be held in this, the Federal capital, on Saturday, December 1, proximo. We ask your presence to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority in the XXXIXth Congress, in whom we recognize the faithful guardians of our assailed institutions and able supporters of the principles involved. Come in your might. By your presence show how sternly loyalty can rebuke treason. Prove thereby that the threats and insults of a treacherous Executive against the legislative branch of the Government cannot intimidate a free people. Here, in the Federal capital, our great struggle must culminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress, to whose hands the Constitution wisely intrusts the power to take such just action as will make peace permanent and liberty universal.

"D. S. CURTIS, R. J. HINTON,
"A. J. BENNETT, WILLIAM S. MORSE,
"L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Committee."

We doubt if any good can come of such a reception. It may be deemed necessary by the President that a band and crowd of residents should hurrah for him, but the representatives of the people of the North hardly need the applause of citizens of the District of Columbia. They come backed by the Northern people, and fear no danger from any men, and need no welcome but that vouch-afed to them by the whole country.

The Fate of our Modern Joan D'Arc.

As every gallant reader must feel a deep interest in the success of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in her contest for member of Congress in New York, we give the statement of the *Times* as to the fight she made. That she should have received eight votes seems to us as though there were but eight chivalric gentlemen in her district. If success had only perched upon her banner, how delightful it would have been to receive letters franked "Elizabeth Cady Stanton, M. C.!" And with what unction we would have read the speech of the Hon. Mrs. Stanton on the opening of the Erie Canal, or some other truly feminine issue! Do not despair, madam however. If you were to live as long as Methusalah, and double your vote every year, you may yet be elected. Solace your spare hours with the calculation, and drain what sweetness you can out of the saddest of words, "It might have been!" The following is the historical suggestion of the Chevalier Raymond:—

"It appears that out of more than twenty-two thousand votes cast in the Eighth District for Congressional candidates, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton received *eight*. If the stringent rules of the ballot did not forbid, it would be satisfactory to record and embalm the names of this independent and gallant minority. As marking an epoch in the progress of the race, their names, however, may be held of less significance by posterity than their symbolical number. Thus it has been in times past. Of the Septuagint—the seventy (or seventy-two) learned Jews to whom we all owe so much of our sacred histories—not an individual name of popular significance is extant. No *one* of the Jewish Sanhedrim of two thousand years ago, or of the French Sanhedrim of sixty years ago, presents to-day a name to conjure by. The Venetian Council of Ten represent an epoch in government, and nothing more. Few care to recall the names of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus in connection with the Roman Triumvirate. And yet, if there were no social and political etiquette in the way, how satisfactory it would be to call the valiant Eight who have led the way in this movement towards universal enfranchisement by their proper names! Their history *will*, some day, be written by some learned pundit, who may properly call it, "The Reformed Congress; or, the Modern Octotenque."

CORRECT.—All of the various papers in our city have made estimates as to how the exact vote in the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress will stand. We yesterday, editorially, footed up 140 Republicans to 44 Democratic. To-day the New York *Tribune*, after an elaborate calculation, makes out exactly the same totals. We may therefore feel assured that so able a statistician as Horace Greeley would not make a mistake, and that our estimates were exactly correct.

A GOOD THING OUT OF NAZARETH.—The following extract from an editorial of the Galveston *Bulletin* gives us hope that there may be in the South ten righteous politicians, who will save Sodom. It is sensible, and must do good when read by the late Rebels by the light afforded them by the November and October elections:—

"Had the victorious party come with fierce exactions, would not the South have complied? How much rather, therefore, comply with this amendment, in which there is no banishment, no confiscation, no punishment, no 'indemnity for the past,' only 'security for the future.' The wisest statesmen of the South recognize these facts, and are coming to the conclusion to do the best they can, and not give the Stevens-Sumner faction opportunity to exact still heavier penalties. After the adoption of this amendment, there is only one more requisite to representation—the election of men who were loyal all through the war. This must be done as it was in Tennessee. Congress will run no risks at present. In a few years, when the excitement of the past and present has subsided, when there is nothing to fear, Congress will remove the restriction, and any man, even Mr. Davis, may be elected to Congress. 'An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure,' says the proverb. Will it not be far better to take away the now only cause of difference, than in the future to attempt its cure after more bickering and further strife have been engendered?"

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The November statement of the public debt shows that it is reduced to $2,551,310,000, and that there is about $100,000,000 in gold in the vaults of the Treasury. We would view this accumulation with satisfaction were it not for the insidious remarks of Secretary Browning, that the President appreciates the dangers of his position, and is, therefore, accumulating gold at the capital. We do not know exactly what the Secretary meant, but the remarks look like the lion's claws from under the lamb's skin. The decrease during the past month has been $20,000,000; not as rapid as it was during September, when it reached a million dollars a day.

OUR Democratic contemporary congratulates its readers on the success of its party at the election of Tuesday, and states that Maryland has "once more wheeled into the Democratic line." Our neighbor gives great credit to that Commonwealth, and declares that she is entitled to a place at the head of the column. We are afraid that the honor vouchsafed is not a very exalted one. It is like the boy who was next to the head of his class, but further investigation developed the fact that the class consisted of "him and another boy." The "Democratic column" at present is composed of Maryland and Delaware—a formidable phalanx in case of the renewal of civil war.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

This case, which was postponed from May last, and peremptorily set down for trial at the opening of the November Term of the Supreme Court, was called yesterday, in Part I, before Judge J. F. Barnard, and again postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will positively commence, and will probably occupy the Court for the next two weeks.

As the "Jumel Will Case" is likely to take rank among the celebrated trials that have occupied the attention of the Courts of this city, a brief rehearsal of the main features of the case may not be uninteresting to our readers at this time, although it involves only a repetition of facts published months ago.

Madame Jumel, as many of our readers may recollect, died in this city on the 16th of July, 1865, at the age of ninety-one years. She left an estate valued at a million dollars or more—mostly landed property and houses in this city—the bulk of which she bequeathed by will to various charitable institutions, and but little of which was left to her relatives, or those who claim to be her relatives, and lawful heirs. As is usual under such circumstances, the heirs have resolved to contest the will, the ground of contest in this case being that the will was made during the last days of the testator, when her mental capacity unfitted her for such an act; that it was in direct opposition to a will previously made when she was in sound mind, and that it was made at the instigation and under the influence of interested parties having no relation by blood or marriage to the testator, and to whom she was under no obligations whatever. But it is not so much the will itself, or the amount of property involved, as the personal history of the testator that invests this trial with peculiar interest. M'me Jumel was one of the most remarkable female characters that figured in our Revolutionary era, and was possessed of beauty and accomplishments that would have made their mark in any era. Born at sea of a mother who died in giving her birth, she was brought up as an orphan, in the quiet town of Newport, R. I., until the age of 17, when she eloped with an English officer and came to this city, where her career as a woman of fashion commenced, and where she first came in contact with the distinguished men of the Revolution. Here and in Philadelphia she formed the acquaintance of Washington, of Jefferson, of Benjamin Franklin, of Lafayette, of Patrick Henry, of Aaron Burr, and many more of the lesser lights of that day, all of whom admired her beauty and accomplishments, and many of whom were captivated by her charms. None of them were, however, accepted by her as husbands, if they ever made the offer, and after several years spent in illuminating the fashionable circles of that era, she finally allied herself with a rich French wine merchant of this city, and Miss Capet became Madame Stephen Jumel.

The happy pair shifted their residence to Paris, where Madame Jumel shone not less brilliantly than here—enlivening the Court of Louis Philippe with her charms, fascinating the wary Tallyrand, and spending her husband's money in truly royal style. When Monsieur Jumel's exchequer broke down, as it soon did, and he became moody and low spirited, Madame Jumel, like a good, economical wife, turned her attention to finance, came back to New York, took charge of the remnants of her husband's estate, nurtured and cherished it till it grew once more into living proportions, and then invited the melancholy wine merchant to come over and enjoy it with her. He came, and the two lived together until his death, at the age of 70. While a widow she renewed her acquaintance with Aaron Burr, whom she had occasion to employ in his professional capacity as a lawyer. Burr appears from her letters to have been the only man of the Revolutionary era, or any other era, who fully answered her ideal of what a man should be—being, as she says, a union of Mars and Apollo—and it was not strange, therefore, that when he offered her his hand a second time, and insisted upon it, she consented to become Mrs. Burr, although her "Mars and Apollo" was then past 70. The match did not turn out well, however, and the wedded life was of short duration. Madame Jumel had by this time dropped love and romance, and become a financier, and as Burr's talents in that line did not agree with hers, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent—the lady taking a divorce without opposition, and resuming the name of Madame Jumel. From that time till her death she lived a retired life, clinging with tenacious grasp to her real estate property in this city, which steadily increased in value till it enabled her to die a millionaire, and bequeath her riches as stated above.

The leading party who now contests the will is Nelson Chace, Esq., a lawyer of this city whose wife (now deceased) was the daughter of M'me Jumel's sister, and who, with her husband, was adopted by M'me Jumel, and brought up in her family. In addition to his own interests as guardian of his children, he has purchased the interest of all the other heirs, consisting of four or five persons, by the name of Jones, the children of M'me Jumel's sister. The party who is charged with having used undue influence over the testator in the matter of the will is Rev. John Howard Smith, pastor of a church in Carmansville, to which M'me Jumel belonged, and who was her spiritual adviser some time previous to her death.

A very formidable array of counsel have been engaged on both sides, and it is expected that the trial of the cause will elicit a more than usual display of legal talent, though it is not easy to see how the testimony properly bearing upon the case can bring to light many of those incidents in the romantic portion of Madame Jumel's career which some are led to expect, and which, doubtless, give the trial its chief interest in the anticipation of the public.

Among the counsel for the contestants of the will are Charles O'Conor, ex-Judge Pierrepont, B. F. Dunning, James C. Carter, and Aaron Vanderpoel. For the executor appear E. W. Stoughton, A. W. Bradford, Henry L. Clinton, and Martin & Smith, besides others who have been engaged by the various parties interested in maintaining the validity of the will.—*N. Y. Times.*

BANK NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes
11 7 6t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 6 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 6 3t* H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
11 6 thstu3t* JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, clear of tax.
11 6 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand.
11 7 6t W. RUSHTON, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT out of the profits of the last six months payable on demand, free of all taxes.
11 6 3t A. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 6 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 6 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
11 6 3t* WM. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6 1866.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand
11 6 6t F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THIS DELICIOUS new perfume for the Handkerchief is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant MUJAVIRO may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Forney's Press.* 7 14 6mrp

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold its First Annual Exhibition in Philadelphia at No. 921 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY, November 19, 1866.
Ladies throughout the country, engaged in Art pursuits, are cordially invited to contribute to the Exhibition. The works received to consist of Paintings, original or copied in oil, water-colors, and pastel; Designs, Sketches, Studies, and Drawings of all descriptions included in Art and sculpture; Models in plaster; wood and steel Engravings, and Lithographs.
Persons having such works of art in their possession, executed by women, are also requested to aid the cause by loaning them for the exhibition.
The name of the piece, the owner's or artist's name and residence, and, if for sale, the price, must accompany each article sent.
10 30 tuths 6t MRS. E. C. HOYT, President.

TRUNKS.—SPLENDID ASSORTMENT SARATOGAS, ENGLISH, etc. BAGS, to be sold at BIRCH'S Auction Store, No. 1119 CHESNUT Street, on Friday at 12 o'clock. 1t*

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE
WRITES FOR
"SATURDAY NIGHT."
HIS FIRST SKETCH,
"IN STIRRUPS:
OR,
The Ascent of Mount Washington,"
WILL APPEAR IN "SATURDAY NIGHT" THIS WEEK. 11 7 2t4p

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
THE STOCK OF
FANCY SOAPS
Saved from the late fire, slightly damaged by water, is now ready for examination. Dealers and those desiring GREAT BARGAINS, are invited to call at
PENN SOAP COMPANY'S,
11 7 3t* No. 419 WOOD Street.

A SPLENDID DISPLAY
OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
FOR LADIES' SACQUES.
Prices much less than other Establishments.
A MAMMOTH STOCK
OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
FOR MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.
GREAT BARGAINS
In Black Gros Grain Silks.
A large Stock of DRESS GOODS at Low Prices,
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu2t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling
AT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
IMPORTERS OF
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 14 thstu6mrp

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
10 9 tuthsdp tl2 25

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
No. 822 CHESNUT ST.
10 9 tuthsdp tl2 25

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.
10 9 tuthsdp tl2 25

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
10 9 tuthsdp tl2 25

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
Colored Sunday-School Cards,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM
12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.
FOR SALE AT
MRS. J. HAMILTON'S
Book Store,
11 8 thstulm] No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
10 4 thstu4ptf]
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
IN SMALL BOXES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp$] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AT
89.
These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.
We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 31 thp

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS
FOR SALE.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Passenger Railway Company
AT
90,
Free from all Taxation, National, State, and Municipal.
These Bonds are a first lien on the Road and Branches of the Company, are Coupon Bonds of Five Hundred Dollars each, and are offered in sums of $500 and upwards, at the low price of NINETY PER CENT.
For further information apply at the office of
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
No. 57 South THIRD ST.
11 5 1m4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS,
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 t

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD, President.
JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. [11 7 tf

RICH DECORATED
DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS.
KERR'S CHINA HALL.
Now opening, per ships "Aristides," and "Marianne Nottelohm," a large assortment of
Rich Paris Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Of entirely new shapes and decorations, never before imported.
DINNER SETS, from $175 to $1000 a Set.
TEA SETS, from $35 to $400 a Set.
Those in want of DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS can not fail to make a selection from our large assortment.
By the same arrival we also have a variety of
Rich Paris Decorated Dinner Coffee Cups and Dessert Plates.
JAMES K. KERR.
CHINA HALL, (11 3 6t5p
No. 529 CHESNUT Street.

THE QUAKER CITY Business College
TENTH & CHESTNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
Young Men who wish to prepare themselves in the best manner for Business Life, will find it to their advantage to visit this Institution.
FAIRBANKS' BOOK KEEPING.
This work, containing 448 pages, large octavo, the largest and most complete treatise extant, is now ready for sale at the office.
EVENING INSTRUCTION,
Twenty five Dollars for a Six Months' Course.
11 5 6tr,*

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 16 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The two Parepa-Brignoli Operatic Concerts are announced for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Reserved seats have been put at the low price of $1 each. Seats and tickets may be secured, on Saturday, at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chestnut streets. The programmes for the two concerts will embrace the favorite gems from the *repertoires* of each artist, and we anticipate large and brilliant audiences.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears this evening for the last time as "Rip Van Winkle." An entirely new bill is announced for his benefit to-morrow evening. A souvenir of "Jeff" as "Rip" will be presented to every person visiting the theatre to night. It is a well-executed photograph of the great Philadelphia comedian in nine different scenes.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Shiel's powerful tragedy of the *Apostate* Booth as "Count Pescara," J. B. Roberts as "Malec," and Barton Hill as "Ademeya."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Dan Bryant in the *Irish Emigrant* and *Handy Andy* to-night. Mr. Bryant takes a benefit to-morrow evening.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE.—Stuart Ropson and George Dodson. This evening *King Lear the "Cuss," John Wopps*, and *Jones' Baby* will be presented. This is a splendid bill.

AMERICAN THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MRS. GEORGE H. GRIFFITHS.—A great entertainment is announced elsewhere.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the performance on Saturday afternoon:—

1. Concert Overture.....B. Romberg.
2. Song—A Night on the Ocean.....W. Tschrck.
3. Almack's Dances—Waltz.....P. Lanner.
4. Meditation.....Seb Bach.
5. Overture—"Rienzi".....R. Wagner.
6. Scene and Rondo—"Romeo and Juliet".....V. Bellini.
7. The Bummer of Berna—Galop.....G. Michaelis.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—A Concert will be given to the Fidelity Temple H. and T., at the Assembly Buildings on Friday evening. A very attractive bill will be presented for the evening, and an excellent band has been secured. From the list of performers engaged, we anticipate a full house.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a fine programme for this evening.

DRAMATIC BASE BALL.—The Chesnut Street Theatre Base-Ball Club will play a match with the Annie Chester Club on the Athletic grounds, Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A BOLD EXPLOIT.—About 1 o'clock last Tuesday morning some twenty persons, disguised as gentlemen, were observed in front of the residence of Mr. L. W. Wallazz, at Twenty-first and Wallace streets. Soon after their arrival they were seen to make their way into the house, closely watched by two policemen. Upon entering they discovered that the occupants of the house had been absent at the theatre, and from a programme found in the parlor, it was evident that they had been in or near "Sleepy Hollow," and being in consequence wrapped closely in the arms of Morpheus, the strange visitors proceeded to devour all of the eatables and drinkables in the dwelling, and soon after became so boisterous (by singing various German, Italian, and English ballads) as to arouse the occupants of the sleeping apartments above them. They made their escape, and, it is believed, took nothing of value away except several overcoats, fine hats, jewelry, watches, and the like, all of which they seemed to think belonged to them. No arrests were made, but the policemen recognized several notorious persons in the party, and promptly informed Lieutenant Lovearre of the events of the evening, and the names of the parties recognized. The Lieutenant would have visited the scene himself, but was prevented from doing so by a sudden attack of chronic corpulence. Among the "professionals" noticed were Major W. P. Delaney, Professor Albert Roberts, Dr. James N. Bedloe, and nearly all of the members of the Philadelphia Vocalists' Club.

Just before departing, these midnight warblers had the boldness to sing, while upon the sidewalk, Schubert's beautiful serenade, "Dear Angel, Sleep Well." This was so well executed that the policemen could not find it in their hearts to make any arrests, and so these wicked young men are still at large.

IMPROVEMENT ON NINTH STREET.—In passing through Ninth street, from Arch towards Market, our attention was attracted to a very handsome improvement. It was No. 21, occupied by Mr. J. H. Borgenski as a French flower emporium. The building is faced with fine pressed brick, is four stories in height, and finished in modern style. The store itself has two very handsome plate-glass bulk windows, which give a fine, cheerful appearance. The interior is light, and handsomely fitted up with black walnut cases and fixtures. The gas fixtures are from the establishment of Cornelius, Baker & Co. The building itself belongs to Mr. J. Kates. The improvements foot up a total of $12,000. In addition, Mr. Borgenski is going to have a large prismatic light put up in front of the building, that can be seen for a long distance.

PREPARING FOR THANKSGIVING.—John Williams and Frank Wood were interrupted in their travels, yesterday morning, at Forty-first and Market streets, by Officer Kelly, of the Sixteenth District. They had in their possession two large bags, whose corpulency seemed to indicate a large amount of contents, and which the two handled with a most affectionate care. The bags were seized and opened, and what a sight for hungry eyes! Turkeys and chickens in profusion. Neither could a rational tale untold as to obtaining proper possession of such an amount of forage, and they were both taken to the Station House, and this morning had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who committed them to answer the charge of larceny. It appeared from the evidence given at the hearing that the plunder was stolen from a farmer in Delaware county, and the two prisoners will be remanded thither for trial.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A man by the name of Lewis Chinsky was arrested on the charge of committing a brutal assault upon a little boy, named Kennedy, who lives at No. 3326 Market street. It appears that the boy was one of a number who congregate around the glass-house in West Philadelphia, and annoy the workmen. Chinsky, who is foreman of the glass-works, being enraged at some fresh annoyance, ran out and, it is said, struck and kicked Kennedy (who is only about ten years old) in the head, inducing a severe bruise on the side of his head, and a cut on his lower jaw. The assault took place last Tuesday. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, when the boy's mother and several of the witnesses of the affair testified as to the facts in the case. He was held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

ANOTHER DEAD INNOCENT.—Early this morning, a dead new-born male child was found at Eleventh and Pearl streets. It was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station House, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest. Hardly a day passes without our having to record a similar case to that of the above. Infanticide appears to be on the increase among us, or, at least, is more openly perpetrated.

A LITERARY TREAT.—The proprietors of that excellent weekly, *Saturday Night*, have engaged one of our most popular divines, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, to write a series of sketches for their paper. The first sketch, entitled "In Stirrups; or, The Ascent of Mount Washington," will appear in *Saturday Night* of this week.

MISCELLANEOUS POLICE CASES.—Mary Ann Graham was arrested yesterday, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, at a place in Suffolk street. She was taken before Alderman Butler, who, after a hearing in the case, committed her in default of $500 to answer.

John Doughterty, who is said to be unruly when in his cups, got on a high horse yesterday afternoon. He is said to have "raised Cain" in the neighborhood of Eighth and Shippen streets, to the great scandal of that quiet and orderly neighborhood. Not yielding to moral suasion, he was arrested and put in "quod." He was committed by Alderman Tittermary on a charge of malicious mischief.

Annie Gilhouse was taken in charge by the police for harboring a man's wife. Annie lives at Passyunk road and German streets, and is a widow, having lost her husband a short time since. He was killed in a row, it is said. Yesterday morning the husband of the woman Annie was secreting got a warrant out for her arrest, and had her taken before Alderman Pottinger, who committed her to answer the charge of misdemeanor. The bereaved husband found and obtained the lost partner of his joys, and went off rejoicing.

BREACHES OF ORDINANCE.—There are many cases of breaches of ordinances coming up before High Constable Clark every day. Although that officer is very liberal in his interpretation of the ordinances, and tries to be as lenient in the discharge of his duties as is compatible with the public interests, yet there are many aggravated cases that have to be brought under notice. Jacob Brown, who has been for some time huckstering fresh meat tarough the streets, was brought up with a round turn, in North Second street, yesterday, and taken before Alderman Toland. After a hearing in the case, he was held in $500 bail to answer.

Adolph Deluman, who keeps a small place at No. 1210 South street, was also arrested for a breach of the sign ordinance, in putting out his goods beyond the limit allowed by law. He was taken before Alderman Murrow, and fined. This is a nuisance that is to be met with anywhere along the line of our business streets.

STEALING HARNESS.—Andrew Moore is said to have done a rather neat thing in the thieving line of business yesterday. It is alleged that he walked into a stable at Fifteenth and Callowhill streets, kept by a Mr. Young, and taking the harness off of a horse that stood in there, he took himself off with his plunder in the most nonchalant style. He was arrested at Twelfth and Vine streets, and the harness was recovered by the proper owners. He was escorted to the office of Alderman Massey, and was introduced to that magistrate in a very informal manner. After a hearing in the case, Moore found that he had got more than he bargained for, as he was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court the charge of larceny.

TILL-TAPPER.—A young scamp named John Wilson was arrested this morning for robbing the money-drawer of a small store at No. 848 South Front street. It seems that he watched his opportunity, and, sneaking in behind the counter, opened the drawer and abstracted its contents. Just at that moment, however, his lucky star failed him. He was observed and attempted to escape, and, as he ran, threw away his ill-gotten gains. His pursuers, however, were better trained than he was, and caught him before he had gone many steps. He was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who, after hearing the facts of the case, committed him to answer.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A man giving the terribly suggestive name of Hugh Murder was arrested last night at No. 1515 Bodine street, for committing an assault and battery upon Olliger Irwin, of the police. The affair occurred on last Saturday night, when the officer attempted to arrest the prisoner, who turned on him, and then a friend of the prisoner's rescued him. He managed to elude the police until last night, when he was arrested at his residence. He was taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him, in default of bail, to answer.

A FEMALE PROFESSIONAL.—Elizabeth Mason, a colored woman, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny. It appears that she had stolen a number of dresses and, had taken them to "her uncle" to convert into greenbacks. The detectives got on her track and arrested her at Tenth and South streets. When arrested she had the dresses in her possession. At the hearing it was alleged that she had pawned some silver which she had stolen, and which was identified by the owner. She was held for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A SLIGHT FIRE.—About 4:30 this morning, a slight fire broke out at Bidwell's tavern, at the S. W. corner of New Market and Coates streets. The damage was very inconsiderable, the fire being put out before it had gained any headway.

THE RAINY MORNING.—

Children who hoped for "fun" to-day,
As they the streaming clouds survey,
Flatten their noses 'gainst the pane,
With rueful looks; and poor Miss Jane
Exclaims, "Oh, it's a settled rain.
To day I can't display that bonnet,
Though I have set my heart upon it!"
Then grumbles forth her brother tall,
"I meant, to day, on Kate to call
In that new suit from Tower Hall!"

WE HAVE *Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as.....* $15 00
Finest French Cassimere suits to match up to..... 50 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good all-wool Black Suits as low as..* $22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to..... 55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between { FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

SNOW POWDER.—The merits of this popular article are many:—1. It decomposes dirt in the clothes; 2. It never injures the fabric in the slightest degree; 3. It is very economical, costing only three cents for a washing of half a dozen persons; 4. It is easily used, even a child comprehending its operation; 5. It saves very largely the use of soap; 6. It makes "blue Monday" just as light and as pleasant as any other day; 7. It saves most of the dreadful drudgery of washing; 8. It makes everything look white and better than by all the soap and "elbow grease" that that can be put into and over a tub; 9. It is a scientific and reliable preparation; 10. It is both a great utility and luxury.

SILVERINE is the best Silver Cleaner ever used. It does not scratch the finest surface, and produces a lustre equalled only by that found on new ware.

FROM "SATURDAY EVENING GAZETTE."—It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' Pain Killer is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

HO! FOR THANKSGIVING.—Notice—Persons who contemplate making preparations for a proper celebration of Thanksgiving this month, are invited to meet at No. 824 Chesnut street, and get new suits of clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's. one price clothing store, for the purpose of being in a thankful frame of mind at the proper time.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

THE TALISMAN OF FASHION; the Favorite of Beauty; the Pet Luxury of every dressing-room and boudoir! Canst thou guess what it is, reader? Aha! well guessed! Thou art right; it is Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," of perfumes "the chief among ten thousand."—*St. Charles Intelligencer.*

THE MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT for Christmas is to give yourself in the shape of a Photograph made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards or one large Photograph, $1.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HAWKINS—GANDAKER.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, November 6, by the Rev. E. Hutter, Mr. WILLIAM H. HAWKINS to Miss CATHARINE A. GUNDAKER, both of this city.

WALTON—PETERS.—At Beverly, N. J., November 1, by Rev. William H. Munroe, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WALTON to Miss REBECCA C. PETERS.

DIED.

HAY.—On November 5, 1866, after a short but severe illness, SAMUEL T. HAY, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M.; Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F.; Wingohocking and Cohocksink Temples of H. and T.; Golden Rule and Chosen Friends Social Temples H. of T., and the Grand Temple of H. and T.; also his fellow-clerks and the employes of the Philadelphia Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Howard and Somerset streets, Twenty-fifth Ward. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

IRVINE.—On the 7th instant, HARRY, son of James and Emma Irvine, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, James N. Hoffman, No. 1221 S. Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

O'NEILL.—On the 7th instant, MARY O'NEILL, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Gormoily, No. 1615 Marshall street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WATERMAN.—At Chesnut Hill, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, MARY W., wife of Isaac S. Waterman.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, and carriages will be at the Chesnut Hill Depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from the city.

BOIL, BOIL, BOIL, RAP, RAP, RAP.—You will find that the India Rubber Table Cutlery will stand boiling, knocking, and other hard kitchen usage, where other handles would be destroyed. For sale, with other kinds, at the late reduced prices, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

WASHITA, HINDOSTAN, AND NOVACULite Oil Stones, and Slips, German and Welsh Razor Hones, Parent Table Hones, and several kinds of Wheel Stones, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GROUND UP, SHARPENED, HANDLED, and ready for use, you may find Chisels, Gouges, and Planes at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9 15s

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7s

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.
OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing.
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
10 23 tuthsmrp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable!

FOURTH EDITION

BALTIMORE THIS P. M.

The Police Commissioners.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 8—1 P. M.—The case of the new Police Commissioners and the Sheriff is now being argued before Judge Bartol, and is likely to occupy the Court all day.

The prisoners' counsel contend that they committed no offense, violated no law, and therefore were not amenable, and were not required to give security. The counsel for the State contend that they violated the public peace, incited to riot, endangered the peace of the city, and must be held amenable to law as other citizens who so offend. The court-room is densely packed, but all is quiet.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BALTIMORE, November 8.—Later returns from Allegheny county show that the radicals have carried the county by about 100 majority.

The habeas corpus case of Swann's Police Commissioners is now being argued before Judge Bartol. The Warden of the city jail produced Sheriff Thompson and Messrs. Young and Valliant promptly in Court at 9 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of a French Steamer.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The French steamer *Floride*, from Havre, has arrived.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Cotton quiet at 38@39 cents for middlings. Flour 15@25 cents lower; 6000 bbls. sold; State, $9 20@$12 75; Ohio, $11 75@14 50; Western, $9 20@13 75; Southern, drooping, sales at $12 40@17 25. Wheat dull; common 3@5 cents lower. Corn very dull; nominally 1@2 cents lower. Beef dull. Pork quiet; Mess, $27 50. Lard heavy at 14@15¼c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Stocks are lower at the Board, but higher afterwards. Chicago and Rock Island, 100½; Illinois Central scrip, 124; Michigan Southern, 91; New York Central, 119½; Reading, 116; Hudson River, 124½; Missouri, 93½; Canton Company, 81½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51½; United States Coupons, 1881, 114½; do. 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107½; Ten-forties, 100½; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 108; third series, 106; Gold, 146¾.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—Wheat is very dull; red $3 20@3 25. Corn quiet; sales of new at $1 05@1 10. Flour steady. Groceries firm; coffee active. Whisky dull; bonded Western $2 38@2 40. Seeds firm; new Clover $9@9 25. Oats firm; sales at 66@68c. Provisions inactive. Lard and Pork heavy.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD

$4000 City 6s new..	102½	100 sh Cata pf.....	28		
$10 0 Leh 6s '84....	98½	100 sh do.....s30	28		
70 sh Leigh Nav...	55½	200 sh do s5	28		
10 sh Spr & Pine ..	35	100 sh do.....s5	28		
100 sh Hestonville R	15	100 sh Felton....	b5	5	

MEXICO.

The Departure of Maximilian and the Arrival of Castelnau.

STEAMSHIP "MANHATTAN," November 7.—Your correspondent left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult., and Vera Cruz on the 26th. The *Manhattan* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 25th, at midnight, discharged cargo, and left again at 10 o'clock the night of the 26th.

The following items of news are the latest from Mexico:—

MAXIMILIAN LEAVING.

On Sunday, October 21, the Emperor started from Mexico for Orizava, whither he went professedly for his health, and to enable him to receive news from the Empress more frequently and quickly. But it is generally understood that although the journey may have been undertaken originally for these purposes, it will result in his reaching the coast and embarking for Europe. His health has suffered much from fever and ague contracted at Cuernavaca. The sad news of the Empress' calamity has completely prostrated him. He has been prevented from leaving Mexico before only by Carlotta's wish and determination that they should remain.

We passed Maximilian on our way down between Mexico and Rio Frio. He was resting at a hacienda by the way, and said to be suffering an attack of his intermittent fever.

The road as far as Puebla was found guarded by detachments of French and of the new force of *gendarmes* recruited in Mexico.

GENERAL CASTELNAU,

the aid-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon, and special commissioner from France to Mexico, arrived in the capital Sunday night, October 21. He met the Emperor Maximilian at Ayotla, on the road near Mexico, and, after salutations, each went his respective way. No official communication appears to have passed between them. Maximilian is reported to have declined communicating with the General on the affairs of the country until his return to Mexico. It is very doubtful if General Castelnau has much business to transact with him. The coming of this commissioner has been waited in Mexico with the greatest interest and even anxiety. Everything is afloat there, and all are waiting the development of the new policy, whatever that may be. Some say that Bazaine will be at the head of affairs, others say Castelnau, others Juarez, or Santa Anna, or Ortega, under American protection. Every one has his say about the future of this poor country, but no one seems to know what it will be.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

is quite as bad as it well could be in every aspect. The finances are exhausted. The crops of barley and Indian corn, the mainstay of the people, are short. Corn is worth twelve dollars the "carga" of four bushels in the capital. The neighborhood of the city and the country generally is overrun with bands of guerillas, professedly Liberals, but in practice bandits and cutthroats. A band under one Antonio Perez took possession last month of Apram, a village fifty miles from the capital, sacked the houses, carried off some of the inhabitants for ransom, and dissued by violating the best women of the town in the public square, under the direction of their leader. At the same place they stopped the work on the railway to Vera Cruz, and took two of the locomotives used in the construction to hold for ransom, demanding $2000.

The main road to Vera Cruz is infested with these guerilla bands, in some cases numbering no less than a thousand men, who commit robberies and violence on all alike, be they French, Mexicans, or Americans. On the night of October 22 they entered Paso del Macho, the present terminus of the railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and stole 200 mules from under the noses of a French garrison. The mules belonged to Santiago Smith, a well-known American, who has a large capital invested in the business of transporting freight in Mexico. A few days before these *Liberals* exacted on the highway $1000 toll of the wagons going to Mexico. The morning of *liberty* seems to have fully dawned on poor Mexico.

IMPERIAL MEXICAN RAILWAY.

This great enterprise, on which the work has been almost entirely suspended for some months past, by reason of financial and other difficulties, is in a fair way to be resumed this winter (if the state of the country shall allow), under safer and more promising auspices.

George P. Crawley, the contractor for the works, has arrived in Mexico from England, and it is expected will soon be able to adjust all difficulties and push on the road to completion. Already eighty-six miles of track have been laid from Mexico, and some eight millions of dollars have been expended. It will require twelve or fifteen millions more to complete it.

Since writing the above I have seen the Washington despatch announcing the actual abdication of Maximilian. There is no better foundation for the assertion than mere rumor. He has not yet abdicated.—*N. Y. World.*

MARYLAND.

Speech by Governor Swann at Baltimore—He Congratulates the Citizens of Baltimore on the Result of the Election in that City, Claiming it as a Justification and Endorsement of His Course.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—There is universal joy among the conservatives at the complete triumph they have gained at the election, in spite of the efforts of the radical party. One sees nothing but shaking of hands and congratulations on all sides. The radicals are quite crestfallen. As Governor Swann was proceeding along Baltimore street a little after 10 o'clock this morning, a large crowd collected around him, and, with loud cheers, accompanied him to the Exchange. The Governor entered the office of the Internal Revenue Department, and the crowd, which soon filled up the space between the Exchange and the Post Office, clamored loudly for a speech, cheering lustily for the Governor and groaning for Mayor Chapman and Judge Bond. After repeated calls the Governor ascended the staircase amid enthusiastic cheers, and addressed the crowd in the following terms:—

In coming here this morning I did not expect to be followed by so large a crowd of my fellow-citizens. For the last two weeks I have been struggling in the interests of peace and of the Constitution to secure the people of Baltimore their just rights. It became my duty, in pursuing the course I had marked out for myself, to remove the Commissioners of Police. (Loud cheers.) I have the right to do so under the Constitution and laws of your State. I stand by that right. I do not mean to secede from the position I have taken. (Cries of "We'll keep you there.") The result of the election has verified all I have said. I have been charged with appointing registrars for the purpose of restoring the right of suffrage to those lately in arms against the State and country. Our opponents have appointed the judges in the election to sit as a board of control, and we have beaten them by our votes at the ballot-box yesterday, with themselves as judges of the election. They have been the registrars, and no gentleman appointed by me had any control. They have endorsed the loyalty of every man who has presented himself. (Loud cheers.) I do not propose to make a speech; I have been struggling in the interest of peace to keep the military out of your streets, and prevent bloodshed. (Cheers.) We have met them in their own house, and beaten them with their own weapons. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I will say to you that the city of Baltimore, and the conservatives, who constitute three-fourths of the population, have covered themselves with glory—(loud cheers)—because they have planted themselves on the Constitution and the laws of their State, and have gone through this exciting election without bloodshed and riot. Too much praise cannot be given them. (Loud cheers, and calls for cheers for Tom Swann for United States Senator, which were given.) I am proud to recognize that fact, and to give the citizens of Baltimore credit for it. I am proud to receive this ovation at the hands of men who have stood by the Constitution. (Loud cheers.) This contest is won. We have achieved a glorious victory, the news of which is going to the North, to the South, to the East, and to the West—a victory that will prove to the whole country that we have been opposed to the invasion of our State by extremists and revolutionists. (Loud applause.) We have extracted from the radicals themselves the admission that the Governor of the State has stood by the law. Now, gentlemen, you have done your duty, and are now in the ascendancy. (Cheers.) The governmental control is in your hands, and I am sure you will not abuse the power intrusted to you by the people. The State will sustain you. The North, South, East, and West will applaud you, and you will cover yourselves with laurels that can never fade. You have not only been supported by those who once accused you of trampling on the laws of the State, but you have been pronounced loyal by the fiat that has gone forth from their own office. (Tremendous cheers. Calls for cheers for Governor Swann, which we heartily responded to.) And now, gentlemen, standing by the flag of our country, and by the President, who is struggling against those who would involve the country in another civil war—(loud cheers for Andrew Johnson)—looking on the past, on the complications that have distracted and are convulsing the people of this great country, we are ready to indorse the principle of one of the great statesmen of this country. We will stand by that principle, and, if necessary, fall by it:—"Union and liberty, now and forever." (Tremendous cheering.)

After receiving the congratulations of the crowd on the result of the election, the Governor retired into the office of the Internal Revenue Commissioners amid loud cheers.

"POLICY AND JUSTICE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS."

Lecture of Hon. George S. Boutwell—Negro Suffrage the Pivot Upon Which the Policy of Justice Must Turn—Congress May Abolish the Southern State Governments and Establish Territorial Governments, Etc.

BOSTON, November 7.—Hon. George S. Boutwell delivered a lecture in the Music Hall this evening on political matters, taking for his subject "Policy and Justice in Public Affairs." The first portion of his address was given up to a noting of instances in this country and in the Old World of policy in Government regardless of justice and the injurious and fatal results attending its use.

From these experiences he thought that we should resolve that this Government should not be reconstructed except on a basis of absolute justice. In the work of reconstruction he argued that there are four classes of people to be considered, as the loyal people of the North, the Rebels of the South, and loyal whites and blacks of that section of our country. The Constitutional amendments which have been proposed by Congress protect the loyal people of the North in reference to the equality there provided for in representation, and the security for the national debt and the exclusion of the Rebel debt. In speaking of the rights of the black people, which must be considered in the matter of reconstruction, Mr. Boutwell said that the pivot upon which the policy of justice must turn hereafter is the right of the negro to vote. That must be demanded. Peace in the South can only be brought about by the extension of the elective franchise.

Without suffrage there will be nothing but war and trouble. The white men of the South are banded together in secret organizations against the colored people. There are two bitter enemies in the South—the whites and blacks—ready to rush upon each other. Collisions and serious outbreaks are to be avoided only by the extension of the elective franchise to the black masses. This extension of the franchise will at once divide public sentiment and the force of the South. We must also make these men citizens for commercial reasons. All the interests of business are centred in the freedmen and elevation of these people. Coming next to a discussion of the policy which the Fortieth Congress should adopt, Mr. Boutwell said two great ends must be brought about—first, universal suffrage. One way of obtaining this was by holding the States as they now are until, by their own motion, they do justice to the colored people. Congress may abolish the governments of these States and establish Territorial governments, and declare who shall and who shall not vote.

This is most likely the result to which the action of Congress now tends—the destruction of those false Governments, and the formation of Constitutional Governments. The next object to be accomplished was the punishment of the President, if he should be found guilty of unconstitutional acts. If he was guilty of violating any of the laws of the land, the lecturer argued that he should be arraigned. For the purpose of showing that the President had violated existing laws, and that there were charges against him of grave foundations, Mr. Boutwell cited two instances. We know, he said, that he has appointed men to office who cannot take the oath of July, 1862, because they have aided and comforted the enemy; and again, that he has appointed men to office who, at the last session of Congress, were rejected by that body when offered for the very same offices in which he had placed them, and the law says that the appointments of the Executive must have the consent of the Senate. Mr. Boutwell, in his conclusion, predicted that if the Republican party did not accept the issue of universal suffrage before 1868, it would fall out of sight.

THE "GREATEST" GERMAN TRAGEDIAN—BOGUMIL DAWISON.—Last night the appearance of the audience at the Academy of Music reminded us of the anatomy of the class of little precocious boys—it was extremely thin in the lower part, but fully developed around the head. That portion of the building occupied usually by the *elite* was nearly empty, but the seventh heaven, we mean tier, was well filled with the German portion of our population. Mr. Dawison played *Shylock*. As the actor was a German, and not familiar with English, he must have read a translation of Shakespeare's play, and it is possible that in the expression of the bard's rounded periods in German, the true idea of the Jew may have been imparted. Certain it is, however, that Mr. Dawison did not represent the Venetian money-lender in the true portraiture given us of him by Shakespeare.

Judging from his physiognomy, it is probable that Mr. Dawison belongs to the race of Judah, and a sympathy with his fellow-countrymen may have been the cause which has led him to represent "Shylock" as a great deal better sort of a fellow than we ever dreamed he could appear. He robbed him of his avarice, or his malignant hatred, of his worst traits of character, and gave us quite a gentlemanly, though eccentric old man, in place of the cringing, murdering miser. When the personation of a bad man is attempted, we have no patience with the actor who from prejudice will distort the author and change the character. Edwin Booth and E. L. Davenport are ten times better actors than this foreigner, who is said to be the "greatest German tragedian." Speaking without prejudice, we will say that Mr. Dawison is about equal to a good stock actor; and if he drew so immensely in Germany, we think it would pay for some of our "stars" to study the Teutonic tongue, go to the Fatherland, and make their fortunes. A dozen equally good actors can be seen at almost all of our German theatres, and we are filled with a dark suspicion that the advent of Dawison is the ingenious attempt of some enterprising Yankee to palm off as a European celebrity some unknown actor, who seeks to secure a notice in America which was not possible at home. If such crowds as we are told flocked to see him in New York really did go after him, we have a poorer estimate of their critical ability than any which we have formed before. He is really not worthy of a visit from any critical Philadelphian.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.—This, the most reliable of all the telegraph companies in the country, has removed its office to the southeast corner of Third and Chesnut streets. Yesterday morning, they opened the office for business at that locality. For quickness and certainty there can always be the most perfect reliance placed in the despatches sent and received through their lines. The old employes and officers have been retained at their accustomed places. Mr. James Merrihew, the Manager; Chief Operator Jones; Superintendent, David Brooks; Mr. Ambrose Zeigler; Assistant Manager James Patrick; and Chief Operator Morrow are all to be found at their respective posts. The location is the most central and the best in the city.

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LITERARY NOTES.

A Good Idea.—A London letter-writer says:—"One of the newest of fashions among authors and publishers here is to reprint in their advertisements not only friendly but adverse criticisms. It seems to them to break the monotony of unmixed praise, and to raise perhaps a doubt in the reader's mind as to who is right in the matter. I think our eccentric novelist Charles Reade began this custom, which has lately been much followed. It is common to see a publisher quoting from some paper the remark 'A thoroughly original, genial, and entertaining book,' side by side with another quotation stigmatizing the work as 'Hackneyed in design and unwholesome in sentiment.' Publishers' announcements are now coming upon us thick and fast; but as most of them are reproduced on your side, I do not notice them. Among the latest novelttes in the way of cheapness we have two publishers issuing the Waverley novels complete for the nominal price of sixpence each, but really sold retail for five, and at many shops for fourpence halfpenny. They are both well printed, on good paper, and perfectly legible. This has arisen from the copyright of the original author's edition having expired. One of these houses, who have long been the sole publishers of the Waverley novels, lay claim to a corrected text and notes which cannot be given in the other edition, which is, however, the original sixpenny, and is out while the other delays. This is all fair enough; but there is no real ground of complaint against a publisher who, when the term which the Legislature has thought fit to give the author or his heirs or assignees has expired, gives a work to the public almost at the mere cost of print and paper. I have heard a good deal of nonsense talked on subjects like these. When Messrs. Black & Co., of Edinburgh, bought of Ballantyne's assignees the Waverley novels, they simply bought the unexpired term of forty-two years, which is the limit fixed by the act of Parliament; and any appeal to "gentlemanly feeling" not to invade their field is absurd. The fact is that, but for the different view of the matter taken by the rival publishers, the public would still be paying Messrs. Black a shilling for what it appears can be sold for sixpence. Apropos of cheapness, we had some time ago Messrs. Macmillan's Globe Shakespeare published at three shillings and sixpence, which we thought cheap; but now we have announced a shilling Shakespeare complete (except the poems), and to be edited by Mr. Halliwell. The problem was how to sell seven hundred and odd pages of paper and type to the trade for ninepence, or less if a quantity be taken. This could only be done by manufacturing a paper which should be at once light, thin, and opaque; and this has been accomplished. Your publishers ought to see a specimen. The type of the shilling Shakespeare is 'minion,' and is comfortable reading enough even for not very strong eyes.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, after reading a paper at the Social Science meeting, and listening to other people's 'papers' at that gathering for a day or two, has found it necessary for his health to go to Italy, in which country he is now sojourning for awhile."

—Mr. Frank H. Norton, of the Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, has lately come into the possession of a manuscript volume which he proposes to reprint as a curious and valuable contribution to American history. It is a journal kept by Hugh Finlay, who was a surveyor of post roads on the continent of North America, and whose business it was to survey the different Post Offices of the Colonies and report thereon, which he seems to have done, his journey, as set down in the journal, extending from Falmouth and Casco Bay, in the Province of Massachusetts, to Savannah, in Georgia; which journey was begun on the 13th of September, 1773, and ended on the 26th of June, 1774—a momentous epoch in American history, foreshadowing as it did the revolutionary spirit of our forefathers, which was even then making itself "an awful rose of dawn." The record of this toilsome journey of the old British and, undoubtedly, loyal surveyor of post-roads, who travelled chiefly on horseback, Mr. Norton proposes to put in type, in the shape of one hundred and fifty copies, in small quarto, at the rate of ten dollars per copy, and twenty-five copies on large paper at the rate of thirty dollars per copy. both large and small paper copies to be illustrated by lithographic copies of three maps—the work of the long-since defunct Finlay, the only record of whose existence is probably contained in his manuscript journal, which consists of eighty-four pages, written in a remarkably neat hand, as artistic in its way, abbreviations excepted, as that of the late Edgar A. Poe.

—A paragraph in a late number of the *Athenæum* concerning the sale catalogues of the libraries of Wordsworth and Southey betrays an unaccountable degree of ignorance on the part of its writer as to the meaning of the word "uncut." "Southey, somebody has said, could tear the heart out of a book while he ran over it on the sofa; he must, one would think, have been able to do it by the help of the parts which are accessible without a paper-knife." He mentions a number of works in Southey's catalogue which made separate lots under the head of "Presentation Copies, uncut," and, after stating that the list contains volumes by Coleridge, Sir Humphrey Davy, Dibdin, Disraeli, Lamb, Landor, Gifford, Robert Montgomery, Sharon Turner, and others, naively remarks that among them "are to be found some which we should not expect;" which is true enough, but rather ridiculous to one who knows, what the writer did not, that the word "uncut" in sale catalogues does not mean that the leaves have never been cut, but that the top and edges have not been trimmed or shaved down by the binder. We should like to know what this writer understands by the word "boards;" if he draws from his resources, in other words from his head, we can easily imagine.

—The manuscript volume from which Bishop Percy drew so largely in his "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," to which we owe in a large degree the revival of English poetry from the lethargy which overcame it towards the middle of the last century, the benumbing effect of the school of Pope and Dryden—that famous manuscript volume, we say, so rich in early poetry, and so long lost to the scholars of England, has been discovered by Professor Child, of Cambridge, a true antiquarian, who, tracing its probable way among the descendants of Bishop Percy, lighted upon it at last in a remote corner of "the right tight little island." They consented, for a reasonable sum, to its publication, which Professor Child has undertaken for the Society of Original Texts, among whose publications it will soon appear, and reflect, we trust, honor on American scholarship, at the head of which, in early English literature, ballad and otherwise, Professor Child undoubtedly stands.

—Science and literature in this country will owe much to Mr. George Peabody, who, in his benefactions, in addition to using his own good sense, does not refuse good advice. Besides the libraries and institutes at Danvers and Baltimore, the latter endowed with over a million of dollars, he has given handsome sums to various minor colleges and schools. His latest gifts were one hundred and fifty thousand dollars each to Harvard and Yale. The gift to Yale is for a museum of natural history, and that to Harvard for the foundation of a museum of American archæology and ethnology. This is most sensible. American antiquities have not had the attention they deserve, and the sooner collections are got together and explorations made the better. The museum will not be confined to collections from the United States, but will include the whole continent. A professorship of archæology is provided for by the fund.

—The Empress of the French is said to be a great reader of novels, and a story is told of her in connection with M. Edmond About's "Trente et Quarante," which she was reading the evening before she left Paris for Biarritz. The Emperor summoned her suddenly, when she was wholly occupied with the fate of Captain Bitterlin, one of the most amusing characters in the book, and she had to leave him and his fortunes in suspense. She left St. Cloud for Biarritz the next morning; on her arrival a telegraphic despatch was handed to her. It was from her lord and master, and contained these words:—"Captain Bitterlin is dead!" This little anecdote, which is a good specimen of Sheridan's "puff direct," ought to sell an edition or two of "Trente et Quarante."

—The brilliant success of Victorien Sardou's new play in Paris, *Our Worthy Villagers*, is the topic of the day, and bids fair to rival that of his famous *Benoiton Family*. The half of the Paris press which is sure of its dinner extols the new work of the favorite dramatist to the skies; the hungry half is lavish in its abuse. The lucky young author pockets his gains with unruffled equanimity; and his adorers are hinting that, as the Academy has proved, by the election of Octave Feuillet and Prevost Paradol, that it no longer regards senility as the indispensable condition of a seat among its immortals, they do not despair of seeing him in occupation of one of the "Forty Chairs" which are the *point de mire* of all Frenchmen addicted to literature.

—Colonel Adam Badeau, who has served for some time past on the staff of General Grant, has lately written a "History of General Ulysses S. Grant, and his Relations to the War," which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have in press. Colonel Badeau served a sort of apprenticeship in letters before the war broke out, writing a series of papers in the New York *Sunday Times*, if we may trust our recollections, under the signature of "The Vagabond," which papers were collected in a volume some years since, and published by Messrs. Rudd & Carleton. The present position of Colonel Badeau is that of Secretary to General Grant, whose Boswell, it seems to us, he aspires to be.

—The amount of poetry written by women is much larger than would be supposed, even by those who, like ourselves, are constantly favored with the sight of their effusions, printed and manuscript. How largely, if not well, they have written may be inferred from the fact that one man alone in England, the late Rev. T. I. Stamforth, incumbent of a church in Mark lane, succeeded in collecting a library of between five and six thousand volumes of their verse, in a large number of which he made notes, biographical, bibliographical, and otherwise. It is a pity that so large a collection should be scattered, as no doubt it will, though it can hardly be doubted that a large portion of it is dreary reading.

—The proprietors of the *Kolnische Zeitung* are issuing a weekly edition of that paper; the first attempt, we believe, as a political weekly in Germany. It contains most of the political articles of the daily edition, and, in addition, original articles, romances, and notices by prominent German writers. The first number appeared on the 5th of October. The *Kolnische Zeitung* is the best political journal published in Prussia; and this edition, being much easier to read than the ill-printed daily with its supplements, is better suited to foreigners who wish to know something about German life and politics.

—A new magazine is about to be started in London by the Vagrant Club, who gather, we imagine, somewhere in the neighborhood of St. Giles', or the Seven Dials, or possibly under the Adelphi arches. Its title will be *Vagrant Leaves*, and, in addition to illustrations by Concanen and other celebrated artists, original music will be given with each number. "Such other features," say its bashful projectors, "will be added from time to time, as may secure to the publication the proud position it will at once modestly assume, as the only readable periodical of the day."

—A late number of the *Home Journal* informed its readers that Mr. R. H. Stoddard was writing a life of Poe, or something of the kind, and rather impertinently remarked that he had a mania for book-making. We are authorized to contradict the first of these statements, the second needing no contradiction beyond the small list of works written and edited by Mr. Stoddard in the last ten or fifteen years. The latest rumor in regard to the writings of Poe is that Gustave Dore has been engaged to illustrate "The Raven."

—Miss Braddon has drawn about her a good corps of writers for her new magazine, for among those who have already furnished her with matter for its early numbers we find the names of Mr. Walter Thornbury, Mr. Samuel Lucas, Mr. John Oxenford, Mr. George Augustus Sala, Mr. Watts Phillips, Mr. Mortimer Collins, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, and Mr. Charles Reade. Eight different artists have been engaged, and are preparing pictures of English society and manners.

—Mr. John Esten Cooke, of Virginia, has sent to his publishers, Messrs. E. B. Treat & Co., of New York, the manuscript of a portion of a work which he has in hand, and which is to consist of sketches of Southern Generals and soldiers. Its title, "The Wearing of the Grey," is rather happy than original, suggesting at once the touching Irish ballad, "The Wearing of the Green."

—The second and concluding volume of "The Life and Letters of John Winthrop," by Mr. R. C. Winthrop, is in the press, and will be published during the fall. It continues the history of the great Governor from 1630, when he embarked with the charter and colony of Massachusetts, to 1649, the year of his death.

—Dr. Doran has been writing lately in the *Pall Mall Gazette* about Byron's tomb in Hucknall Church, which in its present condition is a disgrace to the English people. He calls upon his countrymen to restore it from its neglect; and in case they will not, he proposes to appeal to the Greeks.

—The English appear to be more fortunate than ourselves in establishing comic periodicals. *Punch* having two or three successful rivals in London, not to mention another in New South Wales, and a second which has just been commenced at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land.

—M. Louis Ratisconne is engaged upon a work in defense of his friend, the late Alfred de Vigny, the poet and novelist, whom he conceives to be rather harshly treated by M. Sainte-Beuve in his last collection of critical essays, "Noveaux Lundis."

—George Eliot, Marian Evans, or Mrs. G. H Lewes, as the case may be, is highly praised in a late number of the Auesburg *Gazette*, the text being her last novel. which is metamorphosed into "Felix Holt, the Rascal."

—A new literary journal is announced as in progress at St. Louis, Missouri, and, nothing preventing, the first number will be issued on the 5th of January, 1867, under the title of the *Weekly Hesperian*.

—Mr. Dion L. Boucicault has written a new drama, *The Flying Scud; or, a Four-Legged Fortune*, which is said to indicate dramatic genius, particularly in the delineation of character.

—Horace E. Scudder, of Boston, is reported to be the editor of the new magazine for children, *The Riverside Magazine for Young People*, the January number of which will soon appear.

—Captain Mayne Reid has just published another of his many tales of adventure, under the title of "The Bandolero; or, A Marriage Among the Mountains."

—Mrs. Amelia B. Edwards has finished her serial story of "Archie Lovell," which is now in course of publication here in the *Galaxy*.

—Mr. Robert H. Newell (Orpheus C. Kerr) is reported to be at work upon a novel in two volumes.

—Mr. William Winter is about to publish a collection of his poems.

—W. R. S. Ralston has brought into notice, in England, the poems of Alexis Vasuevich Kolstof, sometimes called the "Russian Burns." Mr. Ralston thus translates the verses in which the poet sung of his first love and first great sorrow:—

FIRST LOVE.

Her whom I loved in early years
So well, so tenderly—who filled
With a first passion's hopes and fears
A heart which time has not yet stilled—
Can I forget her? Day by day I strive
Her well-loved image from my mind to drive;
To find new dreams my old dreams to efface,
And let another love my early love replace.
But all in vain. I strive and strive, and yet
What'er I do, I never can forget.
When in the silent hours of night I sleep,
She comes in dreams; once more I see her stand
Beside my couch; once more her accents steep
My suffering soul in bliss; once more her hand
In mine so gently mournfully, she lays
While her dark eyes on mine in sadness gaze
Speed, Kindly Time my thoughts from her to sever,
Or set me free with her to live forever.

ART NOTES.

—That well-known picture by Sir Edwin Landseer, "A Distinguished Member of the Royal Humane Society," has been bequeathed to the National Gallery by its former possessor, the late Mr. Newman Smith. The conditions on which it has been thus disposed of are that it is to remain in the possession of the testator's widow during her life, and that, on its falling to the National Gallery, should the trustees of that institution fail to hang it suitably within six months, it shall then become the property of the testator's brother. The picture in question, as most of our readers are probably aware, is the portrait of a magnificent Newfoundland dog.

—Lemmens, who died lately at Paris, was a painter well known to American connoisseurs by his charming rural scenes, in which poultry and water-fowl are conspicuous objects. It is surprising that so little notice has been taken of his death, which was, we believe, very sudden, though he had been in failing health for some time. Lemmens lived and worked in a very retired way, and his pictures did not usually bring large prices; but they will have a fuller value set upon them now.

—Hermann Goldschmidt, well known in art circles at Paris, died in that city on the 29th of August. He was the son of a merchant, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits at Frankfort-on-the-Main—nor was it until on visiting Holland, when he was forty years of age, that he developed a talent for painting. In science, as well as in art, the proficiency of Goldschmidt was remarkable. his discoveries in astronomy, especially, being accounted of great value.

—The Palazzo Farnese, at Rome, which, since 1781, has belonged to the royal family of Naples, to whom it fell by succession and marriage, has, it is stated, been sold by the ex-King of Naples to the Emperor of the French. This structure is composed chiefly of fragments of the Colosseum, and was the joint work of A. da San Gallo, Michael Angelo, I. della Porta, and Vignola.

—So far as we have yet been informed, American art is represented at the Brussels exposition by one picture only—a small landscape by Mr. S. R. Gifford. Some of the critics over there appear puzzled to account for American autumnal tints, so that they speak of Mr. Gifford's "View upon the Hudson" with a certain show of reserve.

—Among American painters who make a specialty of animal subjects, Mr. Troye deserves favorable mention. This artist, we believe, devotes himself principally to painting portraits of celebrated race-horses, and we have lately seen several small sketches of his evincing considerable ability in the line of art he has chosen to follow.

—One of the most promising of our American painters of marine scenery is Mr. Charles Temple Dix, a son of General Dix, the newly appointed Minister to the French Court. Mr. Dix, who served in the army throughout the war, is now pursuing the study of his art in Europe.

—Among the remarkable heads to be seen in the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington, is one in crayon of Oliver Cromwell. This sketch, which is supposed to be from the hand of Samuel Cooper, is the property of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

—There lately died at Naples, a landscape painter named D'Auria, who has achieved some renown in his art. He was one of cholera's victims.

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The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 256m

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE W. FOWLE'S, No. 129 N. FRONT street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., One COPPER STILL, WORM, ETC.

Also, at 2 o'clock, same day, one COPPER STILL, WORM, SINGLINGS Etc., on the premises, No. 1724 S. SECOND street, lately in possession of John Friel, and on MONDAY, November 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 1820 MARKET street, one COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, etc., lately in possession of William Taylor.

Also, at 1 o'clock, same day, in Montrose street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, one COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc., lately in possession of persons unknown.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER
U. S. Marshal, Eastern Dist. ict of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866. 11 3 7t

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1866.

Whereas, the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, proceeding on libels filed in the name of the United States has decreed on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1866, that all persons who claim to have any interest in fifteen hundred pounds of cotton, and five hundred and twelve dollars, part proceeds of sale, captured by the barque OLIVIA P. DAVIS, under command of John P. Shron as also, nine bales of cotton and ten hundred and twenty-four dollars and ten cents part of the proceeds of sale captured by the barque FANNY; also, twenty bales of cotton and half a bale of cotton, and thirty-three hundred and eighty-seven dollars, twenty-five cents, part of the proceeds of sale, captured by the schooner D. McCARTHY; also, fifteen bales of cotton and twenty nine hundred and eight dollars, forty-seven cents, captured by the barque CEPHAS STERRET; and that John P. Shrouds (Charles Sewell, Joseph Francis, and Adam Johnson, Richard H. D. Young, Hansen Gregory, Jr., be monished and cited.

Therefore, all persons who claim to have any interest in the same cotton and moneys, are monished and cited to appear before the Judge of the said Court, in the city of Philadelphia on the twentieth day after publication hereof to show cause why the said cotton and moneys should not be pronounced to belong at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and therefore or otherwise, liable to condemnation as lawful prizes.

The above is an abstract of the monitions issued by the Court in said causes.

10 29 mwfs (11 13) P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, &c., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street. 7 23

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 27 3m

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 24rp

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865.
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3 10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
9 6 tf5p

PERSONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
No. 483 North ELEVENTH Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Agency collects from the United States
All Arrears of Pay, Bounty, and Pensions due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows and Orphans,
Including the additional Bounty under recent acts of Congress, FREE OF CHARGE.

All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.

The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.

F. JORDAN,
Colonel, and Military Agent of Pennsylvania.
10 25 6t th1m

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 23 1m Philadelphia

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting Promptly attended to. 3 8§

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 20

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 5 26§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 1 smth 5rp Below Fourth.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 9 1m No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 2 1m

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA
AT THE
"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
SECOND STORY.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.
HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

NOW OPEN,
PARIS CLOAKS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
(WHICH WILL NOT BE REPEATED)
IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGNS
ALSO
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,
FURS OF ALL NATIONS.
RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

GREAT STOCK
OF
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
AND
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
11 3 12t rp

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.
The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.
THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
SEE THE PRICES.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques, trimmed, $6 50.
Heavy Beaver Basques, trimmed, $9 50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
DAVID WATKINS,
No. 131 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.
The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes 10 2 tuths2m

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.
ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent O. and A. R. R.,
No. 165 South FIFTH Street,
10 13 1m Two Doors below Chesnut

NEW ROUTE
TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7 00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2 45 P. M., connecting with
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,
For all points South and Southwest.
Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Crisfield.
For further information apply at TICKET OFFICE,
No. 826 CHESNUT Street,
OR AT THE DEPOT,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
H. F. KENNEY,
11 2 12t Superintendent P. W. and B. R. R.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

LADIES' DRESSES IN PARIS.

Is Crinoline Out of Fashion!

The correspondent of the London *Post* at Paris, having received letters from ladies in England begging him to inform them whether crinoline is in or out of fashion in Paris, writes in reply:—

"I meet in the streets of Paris, and sometimes at an evening reception, a toilet of the period of the First Empire, short-waisted, and certainly there can be no crinoline or iron-hooped anything under a somewhat scanty robe, such as a Lady Jersey danced in at Almack's in the days of George IV. You see the pretty feet, and some idea may be arrived at as to how nature has sculptured the whole of the graceful female form. At the promenade in the Bois you meet with ladies whose dresses gracefully respond to the movements of the frame; and certainly there cannot be any cunningly conceived substructure of steel and textile substances under that Empire style of costume. I therefore conclude that there are ladies of fashion moving about in the most refined society honestly without crinoline; but they are not yet a majority. You find most ladies, on the contrary, wearing dresses which spread out at the bottom, and show a train which begins to be as long as those worn at court. From the waist downwards this ever-spreading trailing robe must be supported by some material? Is it crinoline? Is it jupe in another shape, or is it a mass of clustering under-clothing of cotton or linen? How am I to find out that? I have watched sublimely grand ladies get out of a carriage, under the impression that the accident of events might enable one to form a pretty good opinion about the presence of crinoline. But no *jupes cages* ever turned up; the robe falls into a monotonous spread, trails on the ground, and is as irritating to surrounding human nature as the old crinoline nuisance. Gentlemen have to dodge about in the drawing-room, and on the pathway of gardens and parks.

"In the streets of Paris some ladies wear a dress which appears to be crinolineless, until it suddenly and abruptly spreads out at the bottom as if a single hoop were employed. What is this? A windy day at the seaside might relieve one's doubting mind. I strongly suspect this is the last ring—a horrid cage. If crinoline is expiring, it dies hard in Paris. The ladies at the markets still wear crinoline, and so do the ladies of the kitchen, therefore I suspect crinoline is hovering still about in all classes of society. Now, those interested in this momentous question will say, Why don't you go to the fashion books for information? Ask an audience of M——e W——t, in the Rue de la Paix. Do you think you can say anything positive after all this? One magazine of the fashions tells us:—'Taking our impressions from certain high indications we think we may go so far as to declare that a gradual abandonment of crinoline is taking place in all classes of society.' You then turn to the colored plates, and there you find a dress worn by a lovely creature, the bottom of which is occupying nearly the whole width of the plate. What keeps out its vast spreading proportions? If you ask me to sum up, my answer is, I believe crinoline is only half out, and something quite as bad is half in. We are probably passing through a period of transition. It will be very interesting for some time to come to look for the day when humanity can write—*Crinolina fuit.*"

The Mont Blanc Catastrophe.

ALPINE GUIDES SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

A letter from Chamounix says:—"Twenty-six guides left the Grands Mulets at 6 A. M. yesterday for the Grand Plateau; their progress was watched with great interest by means of powerful glasses, until at last they were observed to divide into parties of twos and threes, and for some time to wander to and fro, when they were observed to collect together on one spot, 'to the right of the Rocher Rouge,' and from the many anxious glances that were given through all the available glasses in Chamounix, the conclusion come to was that they had discovered some traces of the poor fellows.

"This surmise turned out to be true, for a 12:30 eight guides were despatched to Chamounix with the sad news that they had recovered the bodies of the two porters (Joseph and Francois Tournier), and that they had left eighteen guides, with the indefatigable Silven Coutlet diligently searching for some traces of poor Captain Arkwright and his guide, Simond Michel. After toiling away until nearly dusk, they had to return to the Grands Mulets unsuccessful in finding the least trace of Captain Arkwright for his guide. At midday the weather had taken a sudden change, and a very heavy snow-storm began to fall, which very much increased the dangers and difficulties the guides had to encounter, but towards evening the heavens had cleared again, and a fine frosty evening set in. This morning the remaining caravan of guides (nineteen) left the Grands Mulets at 7 o'clock to return to Chamounix with the bodies of the two porters, and, as I now write, half-past 1, the sad procession is slowly marching into Chamounix without having met with the least trace of Captain Arkwright or his guide, Simond Michel."

Demand for Labor in Australia.—In a report from Mr. Moody, the immigration agent at Melbourne, respecting the description of labor in demand in the colony, it is stated that "the present exceptional year of severe drought has, in many localities, affected the demand for labor. The effect, however, has been principally felt by those persons engaged in mining pursuits, while, from information which I have been able to procure from various districts, the demand for agricultural and general labor has been enhanced by the facilities which the Amended Land act has afforded for procuring land agricultural settlement."

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process remove Grease, Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original status, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mtf 48 No. 510 RACE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 5

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, Agent. 11 2 8m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mail:

"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, November 10
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, November 17
"ERIN".....Wednesday, November 21
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, November 24
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, November 28

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$80 | Steerage, Currency.....$30
To London.....95 | To London.....40
To Paris.....105 | To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. second class.....$13
SAVANNAH, cabin.....25. Second class.....13

Every SATURDAY, star line for

NEW ORLEANS	Direct	NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60.	Second cabin..$40.	Second class..$20
First cabin.. 60.	Second cabin.. 40.	Second class.. 20

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p o. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains of Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 6 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4., White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards,
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2 6

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz.:—

		Head Blocks.
At Boston, Mass.	from	300 to 500
Providence, R. I.	from	300 to 500
New Haven, Conn.	from	300 to 500
New York City, N. Y.	from	4,000 to 6,000
Philadelphia, Penna.	from	3,000 to 3,500
Pittsburg, "	from	100 to 200
Frederick, Maryland	from	1,000 to 1,500
Cumberland, "	from	500 to 600
Baltimore, "	from	1,500 to 2,000
Annapolis, "	from	2,500 to 2,700
Point Lookout, "	from	2,500 to 4,000
Antietam, "	from	4,000 to 7,500
Wheeling, W. Va.	from	100 to 200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.),	from	200 to 500
Washington, D. C.	from	20,000 to 25,000
Alexandria, Virginia	from	3,000 to 4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from	12,000 to 16,000
Winchester "	from	5,000 to 8,000
Harrer's Ferry, "	from	1,000 to 1,500
Richmond, "	from	8,000 to 11,000
Hampton, "	from	3,000 to 4,000
Norfolk, "	from	700 to 1,500
City Point or Petersburg, Va.	from	15,000 to 20,000
Newbern, North Carolina	from	1,000 to 1,500
Wilmington, "	from	25,000 to 3,000
Salisbury, "	from	500 to 600
Goldsborough, "	from	1,500 to 2,000
Charleston, South Carolina	from	500 to 1,000
Florence, "	from	500 to 3,500
Hilton Head, "	from	2,000 to 2,500
Beaufort, "	from	1,000 to 1,500
Savannah, Georgia	from	1,000 to 1,500
Marietta, "	from	4,000 to 7,000
Andersonville, "	from	12,000 to 13,000
Millen, "	from	1,500 to 2,000
Mobile, Alabama	from	700 to 1,000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from	2,000 to 3,000
Barrancas, Florida	from	500 to 1,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	from	3,000 to 4,000
Baton Rouge, "	from	2,000 to 2,500
Port Hudson, "	from	500 to 600
Brownsville, Texas	from	500 to 600
Brazos santingo, "	from	200 to 300
Natchez, Mississippi	from	1,200 to 2,000
Vicksburg, "	from	15,000 to 25,000
Corinth, "	from	4,000 to 6,500
Memphis, Tennessee	from	8,000 to 12,000
Fort Donelson, "	from	2,000 to 3,000
Nashville, "	from	15,000 to 20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	from	3,000 to 4,500
Stone River, "	from	4,000 to 5,000
Chattanooga, "	from	6,000 to 10,000
Knoxville, "	from	2,500 to 3,000
Columbia, "	from	1,200 to 1,500
Louisville, Kentucky	from	4,000 to 5,000
Camp Nelson, "	from	2,000 to 2,500
Bowling Green, "	from	1,200 to 1,500
Lexington, "	from	1,000 to 1,200
Cairo, Illinois	from	6,000 to 8,000
Chicago, "	from	1,000 to 4,500
Springfield, "	from	600 to 1,200
Quincy, "	from	200 to 300
Rock Island, "	from	1,200 to 2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	from	800 to 1,000
Indianapolis, "	from	1,200 to 3,000
Jackson, Michigan	from	100 to 200
Cincinnati, Ohio	from	700 to 1,000
Columbus, "	from	300 to 2,400
Camp Denison, Ohio	from	300 to 400
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from	200 to 300
St. Louis, Missouri	from	4,000 to 5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	from	3,000 to 4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from	1,000 to 1,500
Davenport, Iowa	from	100 to 200
Keokuk, "	from	800 to 1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	from	2,000 to 2,500
Fort Smith, "	from	1,200 to 1,500
Omaha, N. T.	from	1,400 to 2,000
San Francisco, California	from	200 to 1,000

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock, and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name rank, regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee or at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory, and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings or all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 8 REACH and PALMER Streets.

P. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 5

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any amount from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-[illegible] per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to [illegible] whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 [illegible], or 1, 3, 5, 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Eewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. G. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY E. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 6

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865,
$11,467 53.	$319 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.	
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.	
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 24 12	

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
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CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medica Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. McEuney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
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Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvery,
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Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 1 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing TUESDAY, July 6, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Sundays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12:00, 4:30, 5, and 11:30 P. M. The 4:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6:30, 7:15, and 9:30 A. M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. The 7:15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4:36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7:28, 7:56, 10 14 and 11:40 A. M., 1 43, 5:10, 7:26, and 10:36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-mail, 9:20 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8:25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 5 49 and 8:32 A. M., and 5:38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 9 33 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 00 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and Intermediate stations at 4:45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and Intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4:15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line.

Accommodation Train at 11:30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6:20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Day Express	at 9:00 A. M.
Paoli

BURNING OF A THEATRE IN LONDON.

The Eighth Destroyed Since 1841.

On the 21st ultimo the Standard Theatre in London was destroyed by fire. There was a large tank of water, containing four hundred cubic feet, on the main beams of the building, with hose attached and ready on each side of the stage; but so rapidly did the conflagration extend, that before the brigade-men could avail themselves of this supply the tank became enveloped in flames, and fell with a spluttering crash as the beams burnt through, scarcely producing any effect on the fire. Within an hour the whole area of the building, extending from George street on the east to near Holywell lane on the west, and from Shoreditch on the north to the North London Railway on the south, was one mass of flame.

The fire was first discovered by a policeman on duty, and when seen, appeared to have arisen in the neighborhood of the dressing-rooms, over the stage entrance in George street. The *Telegraph* says:—

"Eight theatres have been burned in London since 1841, and to this day how the fire was caused in any one of them has never been made clear, or real disclosure of the fact been substituted for simple surmise more or less probable or plausible. How the existing flames were first discovered, where and under what conditions they spread, has been generally made clear enough and closely investigated; but the cause, or where and how the first spark fell or the first flames grew, has not been determined. The firemen are in like manner as yet at fault in respect of the last of these disasters. The surveyors and assessors of the fire offices most interested have inspected what remains of the theatre, and have pursued their inquiries very diligently, but without success.

"The returns of the Fire Brigade show that during the last twenty-five years the following metropolitan theatres have been destroyed by fire:—On June 8, 1841, Astley's, belonging to Messrs. Ducrow & West; November 4, 1846, Garrick Theatre, in Leman street, belonging to Messrs. Conquest & Gomersall; March 29, 1849, Olympic Theatre, belonging to Messrs. Davidson and Captain Spicer; July 27, 1853, Islington Circus (when seven horses and eleven dogs were burnt); February 13, 1856, the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel; March 5, 1856, Covent Garden Theatre; January 30, 1865, the Surrey Theatre; and last Sunday morning, the Standard Theatre.

"Captain Shaw, in his report on fires at theatres, makes the following comment upon the prevention of fire extending throughout a theatre:—'In theatres and other places of public amusement there appears to be much room for improvement. A simple arrangement might be made to divide such places into at least two distinct risks, the stage being in one and the audience in the other. This could be accomplished by building a complete party or fire-wall across the whole building, except where the curtain hangs, and close by the curtain might be suspended a revolving iron shutter, with a considerable overlap, which could be lowered at a moment's notice, to cut off the risk from one portion of the building, thus ensuring to the firemen and others an immediate entry to at least a portion of the premises, and so enable them to give early and effective aid. The roofs, which are now the most dangerous parts of such places, might with advantage be constructed of iron or other light metal, and divided as before-mentioned, and it should be absolutely prohibited to use any portion of the roof, as at present, for either workshops or store-rooms. The curtain, wings, flies, slides, the whole of the stage, and many other parts, might be occasionally washed or soaked in a mixture of alum and water, or some similar substance, which would have the effect of rendering them less inflammable, and, even in the event of their catching fire, would entirely prevent the sudden blazing up which at present constitutes the great risk in all such places. The transverse fire wall should be perforated at every floor, even to the basement under the stage, and the openings fitted with double wrought-iron doors. Every door for exit should be made to open outwards, and such a space allowed for this purpose that the building could be cleared of the whole audience within five minutes of the time of giving the alarm. If, in addition to this, a separate place of exit were provided for each floor or landing, the probability of a serious panic, with the delay consequent thereon, would be much reduced, the firemen would be enabled to get at their work sooner, and would, I have no doubt, be more successful in stopping a serious fire than they can hope to be under the existing arrangements.'"

THE FARRAGUT FAMILY.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* makes some interesting statements in regard to the family of Admiral Farragut. The *Times* says:—"Our correspondent is high authority for any statement he makes, and he would not be likely to be misinformed on the matter:—

"The Farragut family was originally Spanish, natives of Barcelona. Before the Revolution, the grandfather of the Admiral emigrated to the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va. He was probably induced to do so by Colonel William Leigh, cadet of a well-known family in England, who, in early life, had served in the Spanish infantry, and afterwards settled in Sussex county, Va., as a planter. His son, Fernando Leigh, married a Miss Farragut, who died without issue. He was the ancestor of the late eminent Virginia statesman and jurist, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, and, in the maternal line, of the Claibornes of Louisiana and Mississippi. George Farragut (father of the Admiral) and this Fernando Leigh were close friends, and he received his commission in the United States Navy on the recommendation of the Hon. Thomas Claiborne, then, and for nearly thirty years, a member of Congress from Virginia. It was after the brother of this gentleman, Colonel Augustine Claiborne, that the young Farragut mentioned in the letter was named.

"Shortly afterwards the Farragut family removed to Tennessee, where they found William C. C. Claiborne just elected to represent the State in Congress. He was soon after appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory, and thence transferred to Louisiana.

"Subsequently the Farragut family removed to this city, where the father of the Admiral and one of his brothers, a naval officer of high standing, died. Here he passed his early youth, and here, some fifty years since, he received his appointment in the navy of the United States, on the application of Governor Claiborne, his steady and devoted friend. In this city the Admiral has numerous relatives, honorable and respectable men, who, in the late great struggle, shared with the masses of the Southern people their notions of duty and patriotism. Their illustrious kinsman followed his own opinions, and maintained them in a career distinguished no less for personal gallantry and pre-eminent professional ability, than for his generous and humane conduct to the unfortunate."

The Ecclesiastical Exodus from Italy.

The following intelligence from the Tyrol is published in the Augsburg *Gazette*:—

"The number of monks and nuns who, quitting anti-monastic Italy, are arriving here to take shelter under the shadow of the Concordat, is so enormous that the convents are literally overflowing, and, to make matters worse, we understand that this *debris* of the religious societies of Italy, blown hither by the storm of revolution, think of settling in our country. At Trent and its neighborhood six large houses are marked out as destined to receive the members of the various Italian orders. At Brixen the Jesuits from Padua have bought an extensive property, where they intend to found a college and an institution for their pupils. Lastly, a Frenchman, Count de Breda, Grand Inspector of the Jesuits, has purchased for a sum of 60,000f., at Dornbirn, in the Vorarlberg, a property which he has placed at the disposition of the Italian Sons of Loyola."

Proposed Monument to Lord Byron.—A movement is on foot in Nottingham for raising a public monument to Lord Byron, if possible, in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey; but in the event of this being impracticable, it is proposed that a bronze statue be placed in Market street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Nottingham.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

St. Michael.—The Cardinal Vicar at Rome has issued a proclamation calling for special services in honor of St. Michael, who is described by his Eminence in the following terms:—"The invincible St. Michael, Archangel, the captain of the celestial phalanxes; the first support of divine justice; the glorious conqueror of the earliest revolt; the tender of the rebel angels; the defender of the Church of God under the Old and privileged Testament dispensations; the patron of blessed souls at the tribunal of the inexorable Judge of the living and the dead; he, moreover, who is destined to confound and to enchain Lucifer in the consummation of the ages, for the eternal triumph of Jesus Christ, of his immaculate mother Mary, and his immortal Church."

Breech-Loaders.—The British Secretary of State for War has invited proposals for breech-loading rifles, to replace the present service rifles. The various conditions of the new arm are minutely specified. Rewards of £1000, £680, £500, and £400 are offered for the best cartridge. If the rifle to which the first prize is awarded is adopted into the service, it will bear the inventor's name. There will be a trial of the arms accepted for competition, and £300 will be paid to each accepted competitor.

A Great Banquet.—King Leopold gave a gorgeous banquet to the English volunteers who took part in the Belgian shooting festival last month. There were two hundred servants in attendance, and every want of the company was anticipated. The number of plates used was twenty thousand; there were fifteen thousand wine-glasses and two thousand dishes on the table, and yet everything was served with as little confusion as if the party were a small one in a gentleman's house.

Rome to Venice.—The Italian journals publish the following address "from Rome to Venice," dated October 6, and signed "The Roman Committee:"—"The Romans send their sincere felicitations to the Venetians on the occasion of their obtaining liberty; and they hail the happy day which shall unite them with their Italian brethren as the precursor of that which shall herald the longed-for liberation of Rome."

A Cattle Item.—In Great Britain, on the 5th of March last, the total number of cattle returned by occupiers of land, and estimated by collecting officers, was 4,785,836; the number of sheep returned and estimated, 22,048,281; the number of pigs, 2,477,619.

Isle of Wight.—A museum is about to be established in Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight. It is to contain nothing but what illustrates the art, the antiquities, geology, botany, natural history, and history of the island.

A Canal Memento.—By Napoleon's orders a medal has been struck at the Paris Mint to commemorate his arbitration between the Suez Canal Company and the Porte. It bears the inscription, "Junction of the Two Seas."

Great Destruction of Tobacco Plants.—The *Journal de Lot et Garonne* (France) states that nine hundred thousand tobacco plants have been destroyed by the inundation of that department.

Not the Wife, but the Goods.—A collier in Seaham, England, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing the goods of a man with whose wife he had eloped.

Penalty for Kissing.—At Devonport, England, on the 13th ult., a man was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for kissing a young married woman against her wish.

A Windfall.—A spiritualist in England has recently succeeded to a large fortune. It is said that £30,000 have been placed to his credit at his banker's.

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